Bombay Gazette
ELECTRIC PRINTING WORKS,
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THE

Bombay Gazette

TWELVE PAGES.

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NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No 54,914.—NEW SERIES] BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1909. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 2-30 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
25th Dec. 1910	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
1st Jany.	HIMALAYA	6898		
8th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
15th "	ARABIA	7903		
22nd "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
29th "	DELHI	8090		
5th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9621
12th "	INDIA	7911		
19th "	MANTUA	10885		
26th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
6th March.	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
12th "	PERSIA	7951		
19th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	10883
* 22nd "	ARCADIA	6603		
26th "	EGYPT	7912		
2nd April.	MACEDONIA	10812		
9th "	ARABIA	7903		
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
23rd "	MANTUA	10885		
30th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
7th May.	CALEDONIA	7558		
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
21st "	PERSIA	7951		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a.m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of selling. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 and 1 P. M., for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER At Special Rates.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, 23rd MARCH 1910, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES,

	SINGLE	RETURN
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by sea	Rs. 528,, Rs. 627	Rs. 792 ,, Rs. 940

These rates include the Surtax.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly Regularly on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co

THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.

(CITY AND HALL LINES)

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL, &c.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, 1909.	Leave Karachi, 1909.
B City of Madras	4684	Dec. 29	Jan. 8 1910
* C City of Manchester	5554	Jan. 17 1910	Jan. 29 ,,
*C City of Athens	5000	...	Feb. 18 ,,
A Trafford Hall	5321	Mar. 2 ,,	...
†C City of York	7705	,, 22 ,,	Mar. 19 ,,
A City of Vienna	4672	April 6 ,,	...
C City of Glasgow	6457	...	April 15 ,,
B City of Madras	4684	Apr. 14 ,,	,, 21 ,,
†C City of Calcutta	7512	,, 25 ,,	,, 22 ,,
B Walton Hall	4931	,, 25 ,,	May 5 ,,
C City of Manchester	5554	...	,, 7 ,,
A Trafford Hall	5321	May 24 ,,	...
C City of Karachi	5557	...	,, 21 ,,
C City of Benares	6738	...	June 16 ,,

A. First class passenger steamer carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B. Steamer carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess accommodation for 2-12 passengers.

C. Steamer with both 1st and 2nd class accommodation and carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

* Sailing from Karachi for Genoa and Liverpool via Port Said.

† Sailing from Karachi and calling at Bombay for passengers only.

No Extra Charge Express Service or 2 Berthed Cabins.

OUTWARD AUTUMN SAILING, 1910.

In conjunction with the above Homeward 1910 sailings for those desirous of returning in 6, 8 and 9 months.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave L'pool.	Due Bombay.
C City of York	7705	22nd Aug. 1910	13th Sept. 1910.
C City of Glasgow	6457	17th Sept. ,,	10th Oct. ,,
C City of Calcutta	7512	22nd ,, ,,	15th ,, ,,

* Via Marseilles or Naples. a Via Naples.

JOINT SERVICE

IN CONNECTION WITH NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN

TO MARSEILLES, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, HAMBURG AND BREMEN.

By Steamer of CITY and HALL LINES from Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo to Suez or Port Said, thence by NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD Steamer from Alexandria to Naples and Marseilles, or by Norddeutscher Lloyd from Port Said to Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen.

The cost of the Railway Journey from Suez to Port Said or from Suez to Alexandria, as well as maintenance in Egypt until arrival of Norddeutscher Lloyd Steamer, are not included in Fares.

THROUGH RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM KARACHI, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND COLOMBO.

All Rates are subject to Surtax of 10 per cent.		First Class Rs.	Second Class. Rs.
From Karachi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo	Single ...	525	390
To Naples	Return...	850	590
From Karachi, Bombay, Calcutta Madras and Colombo	Single...	525	390
To Marseilles or Genoa	Return...	850	590
From Karachi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo	Single ...	550	420
To Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremerhaven	Return...	885	640

For passage and further particulars apply to the Agents.

Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Son's Agency.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO., AGENTS.

Karachi—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 30 per cash in advance, including delivery.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route via.
LINGA	2,171	Mon. 27th Dec.	11 a. m.	P.D. & C.M.
KASARA	1,195	Thur. 30th Dec.	9 a.m.	C Mandvi
LHASA	2,171	Fri. 31st Dec.	6 a. m.	Direct †

* Porebunder Dwarka, and C. Mandvie.
† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR C. MANDVIE, KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KASARA," 1,195 tons, on Thursday, 30th Dec. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghad.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "WAROONGA," 2,513 tons, on Monday 27th Dec. calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ORISSA," 5,436 tons, sailing on or about the 1st Jan. 1910.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents, BOMBAY.

24th December, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
AUSTRALIEN	6,335	Riquier	20th Jan., 1910
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Lafont	17th Feb., ,,
DUMBEA	5,685	Robifat	17th Mar. ,,
SYDNEY	4,118	X	14th Apr. ,,
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,375	Barillon	12th May ,,
NERA	5,538	Martin	9th June ,,
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Lafont	7th July ,,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
DUMBEA	5,685	Robifat.	31st Dec. 1909.
SYDNEY	4,118	X	28th Jan. 1910.

For further particulars apply to—

G. CHANDIZE,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA:	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON:	GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
AFRIDA	4,719	G. Raicich	1st Jan, 1910
BOHEMIA	4931	G. Gillhalmer	15th ,, ,,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKNOG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
NIPPON	B. Tarabochia	6350	24th Jan, 1910.

PASSENGER SEASON 1910.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

SINGLE CLASS ACCOMMODATION ONLY.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
KOERBER	5423	A. Foresti	1st February.
BREGENZ	4000	A. de Petris	16th ,,
AFRICA	4730	E. Seberich	1st March
BOHEMIA	4393	G. Gillhalmer	16th ,,
KOERBER	5423	A. Foresti	1st April
BREGENZ	4000	A. de Petris	16th ,,
AFRICA	4730	E Seberich	1st May
BOHEMIA	4393	G. Gillhalmer	16th ,,
KOERBER	5423	A. Foresti	1st June

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
E. F. FERDINAND.	6044	E. Nitsche	29th January
PERSIA	5935	P. Giurgevich	26th February
VORWAERTS	6000	B. Belnasz	29th March
NIPPON	6350	E. Tarabocchia	23th April
AUSTRIA	7388	B. Obost	29th May

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.

ACCELERATED LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450 and 500 *
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back	,, 675 to 750*
Single Class to London	,, 545 ,, 635*
Single Class to London and back	,, 865 ,, 1020*
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice	,, 350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back	,, 525
Intermediate Class to London	,, 445
Intermediate Class to London and back	,, 715

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back	,, 675
Single Class to London	,, 545 to 635 *
Single Class to London and back	,, 865 to 945 *

* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS.

ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co. Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO for NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, or BALTIMORE.

Steamer.	N.R.	Month.	Port.
"Romanby"	3835	10th Jan.	Philadelphia

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

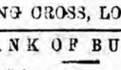
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

COUTTS & CO.,

ARMY SHIPPING AND PASSENGER AGENTS.

POST BOX 249.

BOMBAY.



PASSAGES 1910.

Booked to all Ports, Berths carefully selected. No Commission charged.

TROOPING SEASON, 1909-10.

Passengers on Transport met and assisted.

BAGGAGE

cleared, shipped, insured or warehoused cheaply.

PACKAGES

of all sizes and descriptions shipped, cleared and forwarded at low rates.

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PICKFORDS, LD. }
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BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S.W.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital	,, 17,55,000
Reserve Fund	,, 1,80,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India.

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,00? provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 be maintained.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Re. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted,

F. D. STRANACK,
Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept. 1908. Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,575,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200 000

HEAD OFFICE:

3, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN, LONDON, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Karachi	Klang (F. M. States,)	Saigon
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor (Do.)	shanghai
Madras	Bangkok	Tientsin
Rangoon	Batavia	Hankow
Colombo	Sourabaya	Yokohama
Penang	Manilla	Kobe
Thaiping (Perak)	Cebu (Philippines)	New York
Ipoh (Perak).		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—11-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.

J. GREIG,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Agent.

FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty upper-storied HOUSE, at Bangalore, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having cow-boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply; No. 846, care of the Bombay Gazette.

THE

BEST PIANOS

FOR INDIA

FOR SALE, FOR HIRE

On terms to suit purchasers or easy monthly payments for one or two years.

BROADWOOD. RICHD. LIPP.
BLUTHNER. STEINWEG-NACHF.
SCHIEDMAYER. PAULWERNER.

MARCKS & CO.

PLEASE NOTE.—We have also an exceptional stock of second-hand Pianos, due the fact that we do a large business in hiring instruments to clients who go to Poona or come to Bombay for the seasons. In many instances such pianos are little used and come back after a few months or weeks, having been treated with all reasonable care, and are therefore equal to new both in appearance and tone. We have a collection of Grands and Uprights by the Best Builders of Pianos for India, which we offer at substantial reductions upon the original prices. Early buyers will, of course, have the best choice of these.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

STEVEN'S LIFTS

Sole Agents:

GARLICK & Co.,

ENGINEERS AND IRON FOUNDERS.

JACOB'S CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

GEO. GAHAGAN & Co.,

ON GOVERNMENT LIST.

Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Metal and Timber Merchants and Contractors.

MANUFACTURERS OF - - - -
Bridges, Girders, Roofs and Structural Work of all Kinds, Cast, Wrought and Mild Steel Work of the Heaviest Description, Plain and Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Conservancy Appliances, Irrigation Requirements, &c., &c.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES - - -
furnished on Application.

Hydraulic Rivetting, Steam-hammers and Testing Plant used.

ERECTION OF - - - - - - -
manufactured Work imported or otherwise, Contracted for in any part of India.

We have of late added to our works some further heavy Machinery to enable us to meet all requirements.

SUPPLIERS OF - - - - - -
Engines and Boilers (Portable and Stationary), Pumps, Galvanized Steel Wire Ropes, Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes, Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Plates, Bars, Angles, Tees, &c., in Steel and Iron, Tools, Water-Supply Fittings, Valves, Portland Cement, &c.

GEO. GAHAGAN & Co.,

OFFICES AND WORKS
Covering over 16,000 Square Yards,
Bellasis Road, Byculla, BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES,

C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,
105, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Largest Importers of CHEESE, MACCARONI, PURE OLIVE OIL, DRY NUTS, NAPLES FIGS, MUSCATEL RAISINS, and CHESTNUTS, from the best Houses.

ALL NEW & FRESH LOT JUST to hand Oilmanstores and Provisions.

VISIT OUR STORES EARLY, REGISTER ORDER FOR XMAS.

AGAIN FIRST

in popularity at Olympia Show

DUNLOP TYRES

Census of Tyres fitted to Exhibition Cars:

1,072 DUNLOPS

1,341 divided between 19 other tyre makes
BRITISH and FOREIGN.

GOLFERS.

The enjoyment of your games depends as much upon the ball you play with as upon other factors.

The Dunlop Golf Balls both

ORANGE SPOT AND JUNIOR

give the best results.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO., LTD.,
49, Apollo Street, BOMBAY, No. 1.

'XMAS, 1909.

Orders for

CAKES,

'XMAS BOXES,

etc.,

NOW REGISTERED AT

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

SEND FOR 'XMAS LIST, NOW READY.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., Ld.

'Importers of:—

KEROSINE OIL.
PETROL.
LIQUID FUEL.
PARAFIN WAX, &c.

"SILVERLIGHT" CASE OIL 150° — FOR BUNGALOW USE.

"RISING-SUN" KEROSINE — FOR ALL ILLUMINATING PURPOSES.

"SHIP" BRAND KEROSINE — FOR LIGHTING SHOPS.

"COBRA AND SWAN" KEROSINE — FOR OIL ENGINES.

"SHELL" BRAND PETROL — HIGHEST WORKING RESULTS.

LIQUID FUEL — FOR DIESEL OIL ENGINES.

"PESTERINE" — FOR PLAGUE PREVENTION

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., Ld.

GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
Parsi Bazaar Street. BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

TENDERS will be received up to One P.M. on FRIDAY, the 21st January, 1910, in the Office of the Executive Engineer, Poona District, for CONSTRUCTING CENTRAL BLOCK of Offices, at Poona. Probable cost Rupees 8,00,000.

2. Contract documents, Specifications, drawings and Notice to Contractors can be seen during Office hours on any day except Sundays and Holidays, in the Office of the Executive Engineer, Poona District, and Tender Forms obtained on payment of Rs. 2. No Tender forms will be issued after 19th January, 1910.

W. B. LEWIS,
Executive Engineer, Poona District.

Executive Engineer's Office,
Poona, 23rd December, 1909.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the DRAINAGE and PLUMBING WORK, required for the Princess Market, Princess Street, for the New Piece-Goods Bazar Co., Ld.

Tender Forms and bill of quantities can be obtained at the offices of the Co., 12, Hummum Street, Fort, between the hours of 11 and 5, on payment of Rs. 5.

Tenders must be delivered at the offices of the Company by 12 noon, on WEDNESDAY, January 5th, 1910.

A deposit of Rupees 500 must accompany each Tender and it will be forfeited in the event of a contractor refusing to carry out the works according to his Tender. Approximate cost of works Rs. 50,000.

The work must be completed by 31st March, 1910.

The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ARTHUR C. PAYNE, M.S.A.,
Architect, Navsari Buildings,
Hornby Road.

NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE CO., LTD., BRANCH OFFICE will be REMOVED from the 20th Inst., to ALICE BUILDINGS, Hornby Road, near Dady Seth Fire Temple.

NOTICE is hereby given that on and after 1st January, 1910, the Undersigned will CEASE to act as Agents for the ASIATIC PETROLEUM COMPANY, Limited.

All communications should in future be addressed direct to the Company at their offices at Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents,
The Asiatic Petroleum Company, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that on and after 1st January, 1910, the Undersigned will CEASE to act as Agents, for the ANGLO SAXON PETROLEUM COMPANY LIMITED.

All communications should in future be addressed direct to the Company, at their offices, at Grahams Buildings, Bombay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

E. F. ALLBLESS LEPER HOME,
TROMBAY.

IS OPEN to LEPERS of all Castes and Creeds. Efficient Medical attendance with the latest scientific methods of treatment. Feeding and Clothing free of charge. No interference with the religious beliefs. For admission, apply to—

D. A. D'MONTE, M.D.,
Honorary Secretary and Treasurer,
E. F. Allbless Leper Home, Trombay.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL. FACING THE SEA. FORT, BOMBAY.

"HOT WEATHER SUITINGS."

Best china silk suit, from Rs. 20, 22 8 and 25.
Mercerised Tussore " " Rs. 11-8, 12-8 and 15.
F. Holland " " Rs. 11 and 12.
Best white English drill suit, from Rs. 6.
" " Trouser, Rs. 2-8.
" " Ram Ram Twill shirts, Rs. 8 for ½ dozen.
" " Striped Pajama suits, from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 3.

Patterns self-measurement.
A trial is solicited.

THE NEW BOMBAY TAILORING CO.
115, Hornby Road,
Opposite York Building, FORT

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DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

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CAPITAL CALLED UP ... " 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... " 1,75,000

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Assaye.....4359 Jones .....P & O S N Co
Ascot.....2786 Booth .....T Morrison & Co
Brilliant.....3609 Morrison .....Standard Oil Co
Britannia.....1969 Hales .....Bo & H S & Co
Blake ...2396 Hill .....W & A Graham & Co
Barenfels.....3466 Engelage.....W & A Graham & Co
Begum .....2942 Nicoll .....T M & Co
Caledonia.....3529 W Hayward .....P & O S N Co
City of Madras.....3043 Macfee...Killick Nixon & Co
Dandolo.....3197 Giacopello.....R Rubattino & Co
Coromation.....2375 Waters .....W & A Graham & Co
Elisabeth .....2876 Fajaoh .....Ralli Bros
Iran.....4066 Peabody.....Killick Nixon & Co
Kola.....510 Ramage .....M M & Co
Khatali.....2252 Griffith.....T Morrison & Co
Kasara .....504 Elton.....M M & Co
King Malcolm.....1828 Thomas .....Antwerp T Morrison & Co
Mushtari.....1109 Primrose.....B & P S N Co
Majidi.....1867 Newly.....B & P S N Co
Nizam.....2041 Morgon.....Turner Morrison & Co
Nautilus.....2011 Blyr.....T Morrison & Co
Othello.....3327 Webster.....J Finlay & Co
Okhla.....3435 Lumsden.....M M & Co
Orissa.....5556 Kadalie.....M M & Co
Polunda.....723 Burton .....Moyaten .....P Plant
Purley .....2785 A L Pritchett.....
Querimba.....4938.....Smith M M & Co
Sanctoria...2378 Ward.....The Bombay & Co
Shah Nawaz.....2522 Mitchell.....B and H S N Co
Strathcarry.....2840 Stanhope W & A..Graham & Co
Spondulas .....4752 Moses.....W & A G & Co
Tyningham.....2363 Jones.....W & A G & Co
Umsinga.....1839 Robertson Smith .... 15-12 W & A Graham & Co
Vadala.....2164 Peck.....M M & Co
Vorwaerts.....3727 Redmery.....A L S N & Co
Waroonga.....1609 Morrison .....M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Dec. 24.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Tns.	Capt.	Dec.	Dors.	Agents
A Southville	2265	Hair	Hull	14-12	W & A Graham & Co
B Hindoo	3156	Groves	Hull	28-12	Finlay & Co
& R Culna	3963	Maclachlan	Antwerp	23-12	M M & Co
D & E Clan Macdonald	3112	Hayward	James		Finlay & Co
G Haidari	1563	Gray	Zanzibar	11-12	B & P S N Co
H Shahameer	1921	Brook	Mauritius	24-12	B & H S N Co
N Northwales	2382	Owen	Liverpool	23-12	W & A Graham & Co
P Wimcanfels	2453	Reimers	Rangoon	24 12	
U Ancroft	2106	Sprosen	Dunkirk		W & A G & Co

H W P D

Lhasa	941	Macdiarmid	Karachi	24-12	M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Vermont	2723	Hargoess	Kobe	6-1-10	T Morrison & Co
2 Circassia	4315	Osborne	Liverpool		W & A Graham & Co
4 Africa	2565	Seberish	Trieste	1-1-10	A L S N & Co
5 Luzon	3181	L Randie	Genoa	1-1-10	T Morrison & Co
6 Jerseymoor	2353	A W Stonehouse	Liverpool	15 12	T Morrison & Co
8 Bombay Maru	2398	Ivans	Kobe	24 12	N Y Kaisha
9 Kybfels	3179	Strycker	Hamburg	31-12	W & A Graham & Co
13 Arabia	4148	Leigh	London	15-1-10	P & O S N Co
16 Woods	2460	Hughes	Liverpool	29-12	T T M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
24	Orissa	Kadalie	Rangoon, Dec. 12
	Salsette	Hayward	Aden, Dec. 20
	Coronation	Waters	Porebunder, Dec. 23

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
24	Culna	Maclachlan	Antwerp
	Weissenfels	Reimers	Rangoon
	Vadala	Ramage	Rangoon
	Bombay Maru	Evans	Kobe
	Vorwaerts	Bednarz	Kobe
	Barenfels	Engelage	Calcutta
	Sanctoria	Warel	Calcutta
	Begonia	Mathews	Calcutta
	Nadir	Bird	Calcutta

The following vessels obtain their portclearance on Friday:—

Steamer Salsette Hayward, Aden.
" China Bergughan, Trieste.

The following vessels began to load on Friday:—

Steamer Cairngorm for Liverpool.
" Coronation for Liverpool.
" Silkworth Hall for Antwerp.
" Fairport for Antwerp.
" Orissa for Rangoon.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	From
18	Fulwell	London
19	Ubeafels	Antwerp
19	Umlazi	Calcutta
20	Ternate	Coast
21	Palamcotta	Negapatam
21	Mutiana	London

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P and O steamer Himalaya, with the China and Australian Mails is expected to arrive in Bombay at 8 a.m. on Sunday the 26th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—DEC. 24.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Madras s—391 bales cotton, Guddam & Co, Northwales s—962 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
FOR BARCELONA.
Circassia s—615 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.
City of Madras s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
FOR HULL.
Southville s—3,000 cwts cottonseed, Volkart Bros.
FOR HAVRE.
Clan Macdonald s—1,090 bales cotton, Ralli Bros
FOR DUNKIRK.
Ancroft s—908 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
FOR HAMBURG.
Kybfels s—440 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.
FOR TRIESTE.
Adria s—500 bales cotton Volkart Bros.
China s—1,340 cwts rapeseed Volkart Bros.
FOR VENICE.
Africa s—300 bales cotton Volkart Bros.
FOR KOBE.
Kintail s—400 bales cotton, Volkart Bros,

IMPORT.

S S Orissa 3,525 tons, Captain E Kadalie, arrived in harbour on Friday from Rangoon with the following cargo :—

FROM RANGOON.

21,769 tins, 16 old rubber, 30 cow hides, 1,599 cottonseed, 30 paraffin wax, 299 millets.

FROM COCHIN.

425 empty gunnies, 1,366 coir rope, 1,230 coir yarn, 343 dry ginger, 200 black pepper, 17 wild mace, 78 wild turmeric, 10 eratonseed, 14 turmeric, 5 catchoora.

S S Ninenfels 3,556 tons, Captain H Sandstedt arrived in harbour on Thursday from New York with the following cargo :—

100 domestics, 3,398 oil, 50,543 cases petrolium, 10 clocks, 1,350 motor spirits, 1,000 turpentine, 200 sewing machine, 7 paint.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—DEC. 10.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut Col J C S Vaughan, I M S, 8
Capt J G G Swan, I M S, B
Mr K N Knox, B Cov
Mr G W Dawson, B Cov
Mr E A Molony, S Cov
Mr H M Baines, B
Mr Chas Hooper, B
Rev A B F Cole, S
Rev W L Bell, B
Mr W E S McGregor, S
Mr H B Waller, B
Mr J McCulloch, B
Mr F Du P Oldfield, M Cov
Mr A H L Lushington, M
Mr A W W Mackie, Bo Cov
Brig-Gen A B Fenton, C B, Rangoon Bde
Lieut Col S C Sarkies, I M S
Lieut Col Sir J Ross Keppel, K C I E, N W F Bde
Lieut Col S Hudson, I M S
Major C Powney Thompson, I A
Major F S Widdicombe, 114 M L I
Major W H Mercer, 86 C I
Major J M Johnston, 67 Prs
Major J R Carden, 15 Sikhs
Capt W H Cassly, I M S
Capt D Ogilvie, R E
Capt R L G Sweeny, S T C
Capt C W Keene, 27 Prs
Capt B J Haslam, R E
Capt W L Campbell, I A
Capt H Costley, 44 Mer Inf
Lieut V W Brett, 59 R, F F
Lieut J H Bate on, R A
Lieut P C Chapman, R A
Lieut L Galsford, 58 Vaughan's S
Assistant Engineer E T Palmer, B I M

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Lieut Col J L Poynder, B, 6 days
Major T Stodart, I M S, B, 6 mo
Mr E Blaber, B, 6 mo M C
Dr M A Stein, B, 3 mo M C
Rev B C B Irwin, B, 1 week
Mr D G Waller, M Cov, 4 mo M C
Mr T S Greenaway, Bo, 1 mo 19 days
C D'Monte, Bo, 6 mo M C
Capt J Husband, I M S, 11 days
Lieut A I Dewes, 80 Inf, 3 mo M C

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr G F S Christie, B Cov
Mr E E P Ross, B Cov
Mr C B Bayley, B
Rev B C B Irwin, B
Mr D Quinlan, B
Mr M H Bilgrami, B
Mr A Plunkett, B
Major R E Cheyne, S Cav
Lieut I O G Maunsell, 91 Punj

DIVINE SERVICE.

UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
Waudby Road.
Sunday, Dec. 26.
8-30 a.m.—Sunday School.
11 a.m.—United Service.
(St. Andrew's Church.)
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service.
Rev. Alex. S. Orichton.
Hymns—528, 31.
Paraph.—37.
Anthem—"Arise Shine."

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.
1st Sunday after Xmas. Dec. 26.
8 30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong Anthem and Carols.
Preacher.—Rev. P. Eykyn.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
Sunday Dec. 26.
11 a.m. Joint Morning Service.
5-15 p.m. Sunday School
6 30 p.m. Evening Service
Psalm.—95.
Hymn.—108.
Hymn—312.
Hymns.—294.
Collection for Additional Clergy Society.

BOMBAY BAPTIST CHURCH.
(Services in Bombay Y.M. C. A. Apollo Bunder.)
Minister.—Rev. H. E. Barrell.
Sunday Services.
11 a. m. and 6-30 p. m.—Preaching Services.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION,

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Tenerife Perfect
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 24th December 1909.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey	23	3	33 p.m.	17	52
Teheran	24	12	40 p.m.	2	7
Suez	24	2	0 p.m.	0	54

NOTICES.

Cable Assab Perim interrupted. Telegrams for Erythrea and Abyssinia are forwarded via Suakim, without additional charge (19-11-09).

Communication with Persian offices "Ahvaz" and "Mohammereh" interrupted. Telegrams being posted from "Borazjoon" (11-11-09.)

Cable Obock Djibouti interrupted. Telegrams for Djibouti forwarded daily from Obock by boat (21-11-09).

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 25th December.

653—Parade—Members are reminded that there will be no Commanding Officer's Parade on Wednesday the 29th instant.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt., Adjt., B. V. R.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without having the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

THE Charge for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

COMPTON—December 24, at Imperial Mansions, Cuffe Parade, to Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Compton, a son.

DEATH.

PAYMASTER—December 24, at 2 a. m. at his residence at Dhobi Talao, opposite Wadia's Fire Temple, Burjorji Framji Paymaster, late Deputy Head Cashier and Paymaster, B. B. and C I. and R. M. Railway, and father of Messrs. Ardeshir, Rustam, Kavasha, B. Paymaster and Captain B. B. Paymaster, I. M. S. Funeral took place yesterday (Friday) afternoon, at 3 p.m.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

STROUD—December 17, at Bassauli, May Bland, wife of Lieutenant J. B. W. Stroud, Royal Garrison Artillery, in her 32nd year.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

HOWARD—Dec. 5, at 23 Cadogan Gardens, the wife of Capt. Charles Howard, 60th Rifles, of a daughter
PHILIPSON-STOW—Dec. 4, the wife of Sir Elliot Philipson-Stow, Bart., of a daughter.
POMEROY—Nov. 27, at St. Helen's, Belfast, the wife of Capt. F. K. Pomeroy, Army Pay Dept., Gibraltar, of a daughter.
ROGERS—Nov. 29, at Riverhill, Sevenoaks, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Rogers, D.S.O., of a son.
WALKER—Dec. 2, at 2 Kensington Crescent, the wife of Capt. N. Dunbar Walker, Royal Army Medical Corps, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

DENNYS—DE PAULA—Dec. 7, at St. James's, Piccadilly, F. O. B. Dennys to Florence Claire, daughter of Rudolf de Paula.
FISHER—YOUNGS—Dec. 6, at Southend-on-Sea, Charles Henry, son of F. H. Fisher, Indian Civil Service (retired) to Ethel Frances, daughter of the late Robert Carse Youngs.
HOLLAND—HORNE—Dec. 7, at St. Mary's, Wimbledon, Capt. C. S. Holland, Royal Horse Art., to Enid Gwen Pollock, daughter of H. W. Horne.
ISDELL—Nov. 29, at St. Mary's, Kippington, S.M.L. Isdell, 6th Middlesex Regt., son of the late Major L. W. Isdell, 104th Bengal Fusiliers, to Gladys Ann Gould, daughter of late E. W. Gould
LOUKYER—HAMILTON—Dec. 1, at St. Bartholomew's Church, Hyde, Winchester, E. L. B. Lockyer, Lieutenant, R.N., son of Col. Walter N. Lockyer, late R.A., to Kathleen Mary, daughter of the late Major P. F. P. Hamilton, R.A.
PERKIN—CRACE—Dec. 4, at St. Barnabas' Church, Addison Road, W., W. H. Perkin to Edith Margaret, widow of Henry Winfield Crace.
THORNTON—YATES—Dec 6, at St. John's, Egnor M. R. Thornton, of Penang, to Kate Louise, daughter of the late Edward Yates.

DEATHS.

AVONMORE—Nov. 28, a Biarritz, Viscountess Avonmore, widow of William Charles, fourth Viscount Avonmore, daughter of the late General Sir Charles Ashworth, K.C.B., K.T.S., and formerly widow of Edward Forbes, F.R.S., F.S.S., aged 84.
BAYLAY Dec. 1, at 14 Kidbrook Grove, Blackheath, Col. Frederick George Baylay, late Royal Art., aged 73.
BERINGTON—Dec. 1, at 48 Brunswick Place, Hove, widow of the late Major Thos. Berington, aged 81.
BROOKE—D.c. 16, at 65 Wynnstay Gardens, W., Major-Gen. Edward T. Brooke, late Royal Eng. (retired), aged 78.
CARDEN—Dec. 4, at Stargroves, Newbury, Lieut.-Col. Sir Frederick Walter Carden, Bart., late 5th Royal Irish Lancers, aged 76.
CAVENDISH—Nov. 29, at No. 9, Old Steine, Brighton, R. C. Cavendish, son of the Hon. R. Cavendish, aged 56.
D'ARCY—Dec. 3, at The Laburnums, Havant, Lieut.-Col. Robert James D'Arcy, late 3rd batt. Northamptonshire Regt., aged 89.
DAVIDSON—Oct. 3, at sea, Capt. Gordon Villers Davidson (late Royal Art.), son of Major-Gen. A. H. Davidson (late Royal Art.), aged 39.
MILMAN—Dec. 6, at 151 Cromwell Road, South Kensington, wife of Lieut.-Col. Everard S. Milman, Retired Royal Art., aged 67.
ROYSE—Dec. 6, at Brunswick Lodge, Walmer, Thomas Harvey Royse, Vice-Admiral (retired), Royal Navy, of The Downs, Walmer, Kent, aged 84.
TROLLOPE—Dec 3, at 21 Grosvenor Square, Cordelia Maria, widow of General Sir Charles Trollope, K.C.B., aged 87.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR.
Byculla Bridge, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 7h. 9m.; Sun sets, 6h. 9m.; High water, 9-45m., 10-54s.; Low water, 3-57m., 3-49s.
Christmas Day.
Band: 116th Mahrattas, Commercial Gymkhana, 6 p.m.
Pollard Opera Company, "The Girl from Paris," 5 p. m. and "The Run-away Girl," 9-30 p.m., Empire Theatre.
Excelsior Cinematograph, 7, 8-30 and 10 p. m.
Skating Rink, Cruickshank-road, 6 to 8 p. m. and 9-30 to 11. p.m.

Maxim: "You will never get rich so long as you have to do a thing twice to get it done once."—PHILADELPHIA TELEGRAPH.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and Lorenzo Marques per extra s.s. "Haidari" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p. m. on Tuesday, the 28th instant. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR AT ALIBAGH.—We hear that H. E. the Governor intends to visit Alibagh and will leave Bombay on Monday the 27th instant. An address will be presented to His Excellency by the Municipality. The jaghirdars are also arranging to present another address. Preparations are being made at Alibagh to give His Excellency a fitting welcome.

ELECTION OF UNIVERSITY FELLOWS.—A meeting of the Faculty of Medicine of the Bombay University will be held on the 20th January next for the election of an ordinary Fellow in place of Captain L. Hutchinson, I. M. D., whose term of office expires. Likewise, on the same date, a meeting of the Faculty of Engineering will be held to elect an ordinary Fellow in place of Mr. Adurji Hormasji Musani, whose term of office expires.

AN OPEN VERDICT.—Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner of Bombay, yesterday, concluded the enquiry touching the death of Rahimabai, a Mahomedan woman, aged about thirty, who was found dead in her room in a chawl in 8th lane, Kamatipura, with wounds on her throat, face and chest, on Saturday morning last. The circumstances under which the deceased's body was found have already been reported in a previous issue of the "Bombay Gazette." The jury after hearing the evidence returned a verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by the wound on her throat, but by whom and under what circumstances the deceased was stabbed there was no evidence to show.

MR. FAIRBAIRN FINLAY, C. S. I., has been elected a director of the Reversionary Interest Society. He is a brother of Sir Robert Finlay, K.C., the ex-Attorney-General, and has been a member of the Secretary of State for India's Council and also of the Viceroy of India's Council.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Meeting of Mahrattas.

A meeting of the Marathi speaking backward classes was held at Chinchpoogly on Wednesday evening to adopt a memorial, requesting the Bombay Government to nominate representatives on the new Legislative Council on behalf of the Hindu backward classes, residing in this Presidency. Rao Bahadur Vithalrao Krishnajee Vandeker, J. P., was voted to the chair, and he asked his son, Ramchandrarao, to read his address. He, at the outset, expressed his intense sorrow at the dastardly murder of Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, Collector of Nasik, by a Brahmin ruffian, and asked the meeting to condemn the perpetrator of the foul deed. Referring to the reforms, he thanked Lord Morley and Lord Minto for conferring such a unique boon on the people of this land. He was anxious, however, to see the interests of the agriculturists and labourers of this Presidency were sufficiently represented on the new Councils. If the interests of landowners, merchants, manufacturers and capitalists were considered worth safeguarding, by granting them the right of election, it was but just that sufficient provision should be made to safeguard the interests of agriculturists and labourers. Hence this request to Government to nominate one or two fit representatives from amongst the backward classes, so that they might have some opportunity of being heard in the deliberations of the Council.

Rao Saheb Dr. Chawan moved the first resolution, condemning "the most horrible deed committed at Nasik." In the course of his remarks, he said that Mr. A. M. T. Jackson was a very popular Civilian, and fully sympathized with the ambitions and aspirations of the people of this land; besides he was very kind to these, with whom he came in contact. He was a deep student of archæology and Sanskrit literature, and admired the ancient wisdom of this land. He was a very conscientious officer and loved duty and justice more than anything else.

This motion was seconded by Mr. K. A. Kelusker and was carried unanimously.

After this Mr. G. D. Naik, Advocate, Bombay High Court, read the memorial to be sent to the Government.

Mr. Bole then read the translation of the memorial, and said a few words about the origin of this movement set on foot by the Maratha Aikyechhoo Sabha a few months ago. He said the Sabha, in co-operation with the several associations of the different backward castes, thought it desirable to convene this mass meeting to adopt the memorial.

Mr. K. R. Korgaoker then moved that the memorial be adopted and sent to Government.

Mr. Rajaram Tukaram Padwal and Mr. Bhikajee Ramjee Nare supported the proposition, which was passed unanimously.

THE CORONATION LITERARY SOCIETY.

A deputation of the Mahomedan Coronation Literary Society of Bombay, consisting of Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan M.A., L.L.B. (President of the Society) Khan, Saheb Shaik Ibrahim Hafiz (Honorary Secretary), Mr. Mirza Ali Akbar Khan, B. A, Barrister-at-Law, Mr. Cassum Rahimtools, Khan Saheb Haji Ahmed Dawji, Mr. Moulvi Abdoola Ahmed, Mr. Moulvi Ali Mahomed A. Moulvi B. A., Mr. Moulvi Hakim Syed Amir Hassan Saha, Moulvi Syed Memeddin Khan, Saheb Kazi Mahomed Ali Murghay, and Munshi Kamruddin waited upon the Hon'ble Mr. Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim at 3 30 p.m. on Thursday last to present an address of congratulation to him on his having been elected to be a member of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay. The President read out the following address:—

"We the members of the Mahomedan Coronation Literary Society of Bombay, beg to offer you our sincere congratulations on your having been elected by the Millowners' Association to be a member of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay. There is not perhaps a single Mahomedan in Bombay who is not aware of the generosity and Islamic sympathy of your esteemed father Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Kt. His frequent generosity towards the cause of Mahomedan education and his abiding interest displayed in all Mahomedan affairs have made a deep impression upon the hearts of Mahomedans and owing to this and other sterling qualities he is not only the worthy President of the Anjuman-i-Islam of Bombay, but other Islamic Societies recognize him to be their head and leader. You are the worthy son of such a distinguished personage and by your generosity, amiable disposition and sympathy have already captivated the hearts of the Mahomedans who look forward in you to a life of great public utility and distinction. It was only the other day when the Mahomedan world had received with profound gratitude the announcement of a royal donation of three lakhs set apart by your goodself for founding a Mahomedan School of technical education and while they sincerely pray for your long life and prosperity they anxiously await the speedy inenbation and launching of the laudable scheme which you have been pleased to set before you for the amelioration of the Mahomedans. Your election to the Legislative Council has therefore evoked such an ebullition of joy amongst the Mahomedans of Bombay as can better be imagined than described. They are accordingly deeply grateful to the Millowners' Association and highly appreciate the tribute paid by them to your admirable qualities.

"Our Society is constituted of literary persons and sympathetic gentlemen and aims at social and educational progress of Mahomedans. The Society maintains a free school at which there are at present 120 boys and 80 girls receiving primary religious and secular education. The school is a good feeder to the Municipal Primary Schools and to the Anjuman Islam School. The Society has in view various schemes for the amelioration of the condition of the poor masses, the culmination of which depends upon the generosity of our wealthy personages.

"In conclusion we again offer you our congratulations and trust that our humble but sincere expressions will find a place with others received from distinguished circles. We pray that the Providence may confer on you further honours in future."

In reply the Hon'ble Mr. Fasulbhoy observed that he highly appreciated the terms used in the address in regard to his revered father and himself and was deeply thankful to the Society. Whatever his father and himself had done and proposed to do had all been factuated by dictates of divine duty and he was glad to learn that their efforts had public approval and support. His scheme for founding a technical school for Mahomedans was under the consideration of Government who, he was sure had not lost sight of it and would give it the consideration it deserved as soon as they were free from more urgent problems before them. In the Legislative Council his prime duty would be to serve his constituency to the best of his abilities but as he was a Mahomedan he felt his duty was none the less to watch for opportunities to serve the Mahomedan interests in the Council according to the highest ideals with as much zeal as he was anxious to display in other spheres. He highly appreciated the aims of the Society with which he would like to come into closer touch. He again thanked the deputation of the Society for their kind address and as an aid to the Society's Free School he gave a donation of Rs. 100 towards its expenses.

The president then garlanded the Hon'ble Mr. Faulbhai amidst the hearty cheers of those present and after refreshments the gathering dispersed.

DEPARTURES.

Per s.s. "Salsette," Dec. 25.

Passengers per steamer "Salsette," Captain W Hayward, R. N. R., leaving to-day Bombay, for Marseilles and London :—

Bhathena, Mr. K F
Braithwaite, Mr W
Butcher, Rev L B
Craft, Mr W H
Crombie, Capt D C
Bucat, Mr J A
Dunn, Capt E G
Emmerson, Mr H G
Esch, Mr and Mrs S W
Fairbank, Miss Mary D
Fawsthorpe, Mr P B
Fordham, Capt W M
Gibson, Mr A J
Golding, Mr
Hatch, Mr G W
Henderson, Mr W
Hill, Capt H
Ingham, Capt E J
Jackson, Mrs A M T
Kent, Mr W
Kesenter, Mr and Mrs E
Marrs, Mr and Mrs F W
Mullins, Col W B
Munro, Miss B M
Pattinson, Mr G H
Pattinson, Mr J C
Peake, Mr
Pigot, Mr E
Rhodes, Mr E
Richie, Mr and Mrs A
Roxby, Mr H E M
Sale, Mr J L
Soord, Mr
Stewart, Mr and Mrs T W and infant
Stoney, Capt P S
Strannah, (2) Masters
Thorpe, Mr W A C
Trevor, Mr C G
Tweedie, Capt J L F
Watson, Mr J F

INDIAN AND AUSTRALIAN IMMIGRAITON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—My attention has been drawn to a communique purporting to have been issued by the Department of Industry and Commerce, stating I hold no authority on behalf of the Commonwealth Government.

The Department in question have not extended to me the customary courtesy of making known the object of the cable before publishing the statement in the Press, so I am at present ignorant of its purport. Had I been the accredited representative of the Commonwealth Government, my first duty would have been to present my credentials through the recognised channels. We deal solely with the States, the Commonwealth Government has no land of its own, and consequently nothing whatever to do with Immigration beyond having arranged with the States to carry on external advertising, the various States Government preferring to retain the sole control or their own Immigration, the Minister of External Affairs being vested with the power to exclude undesirables only.

As Agent in the East for and a member of the Executive Committee of the Immigration League of Australasia, and the British Immigration Leagues of Australia, I act under the authority of the Presidents and the Committees of both Leagues, who work in conjunction with the Government Directors of the States Immigration and Tourist Bureau where our Immigrants are sent to from here and whom together with the Commonwealth Government provided us with the necessary official literature containing full information regarding Immigration for our guidance.

The whole scheme was previously submitted to the states Ministers and out of courtesy to the Prime Minister of the Commonwealth and the Ministers for External Affairs and Defence and copies of the description forms of every Immigrant have been sent several weeks in advance together with the forms in use and every article that has appeared in the Press throughout India and have been duly acknowledged officially.

The Minister for External Affairs expressed pleasure that so many Immigrants were coming forward from India and sent me instructions regarding the admission of persons who were not of European birth. The instructions received have been so guardedly worded that I have been particularly cautious to keep not only the Commonwealth Government but each State interested, advised every week of everything that has transpired.

Our offices have been used for every conceivable purpose relating to Australia, even to assisting stranded Australians out of my own pocket. When it became known to the Commonwealth Government that this had been done the Minister for External Affairs wrote stating that they have no funds for repatriating Australians, and that the action I had taken was not accepted by the Government as involving them in any obligation to repay the money I had expended.

The Immigration League of Australia are purely honorary bodies composed of a number of patriotic men who have the welfare of Australia at heart and are desirous of seeing the unoccupied land taken up and being productive and a source of wealth to the Commonwealth. Every member not only subscribes to the fund but pays the whole of the expenses he incurs in rents, salaries, stationery, postage and assistance out of his own pocket. The work of the Immigration from India was undertaken by me at the express request of the President and Committees of both Leagues, and on its assuming such large proportions the Commonwealth Government was approached by the Hon. Dr. Richard Arthur, M. D., M. L. A., President of the Immigration League of Australasia, with a view to a subsidy being granted to assist in covering the necessary expenses in India, which have hitherto been borne exclusively by myself.

My original mission was to extend the trading operations between a number of Australian producers and India and in this the result has been highly gratifying, but the bulk of my time and that of my staff at each of the branches has been practically monopolised by the Immigration work and has become a severe tax on the resources at our command.

The scheme was originally negotiated with the Fisher Government who at a meeting of the Cabinet gave it their unqualified support, unfortunately for the project the Government went out of office just before I left Australia. On the day I sailed for India I had a lengthy interview with the present Prime Minister, the Hon. Alfred Deakin, at the Commonwealth Offices, Melbourne, who expressed himself highly interested and thoroughly in accord with the main principles of the scheme, promising to give it his hearty support. Since then a copy of every letter written and every detail in connection with the business has been sent to him and the Minister for External Affairs to give them the opportunity of advising us, if it did not meet with the approbation of their colleagues.

On the 21st of June the Commonwealth Government wrote me that correspondence on the subject had taken place between them and the various States on the proposals previously submitted by me and the replies returned being in the following terms :—New South Wales and Tasmania "the Governments are prepared to render every facility to your Immigrants."

South Australia, "all good land is now over applied for, consequently not advisable to set apart for any particular persons."

Queensland, "land will be found on usual conditions for anyone coming to this State to settle."

On the 2nd October the Department of External affairs wrote me, "The minister has noted with interest that enquiries from intending settlers, and tourists are coming forward freely and he highly appreciated your efforts to make the advantages of Australia better known in India."

On the 5th October the same Department wrote me, "The Government will be pleased to forward copies of their publications relating to Australia, and have attached samples of some of these for your information," etc.

In respect to future Immigration many of the largest employers of labour are members of the Leagues, and letters from the Presidents and Secretaries assure me they will have no difficulty in placing suitable Immigrants, and similar letters have been received from several of the States' Government Immigration Agents stating they will consider each case on its own merits on the question of Government grants.

There always has and will continue to be some little feeling about official and private action re: Immigration, but letters in my possession are conclusive proof of the good work that is being done by the Leagues in the interests of Immigrants desiring employment, private bodies striving to do all in their power to advance their prospects.

A new district has just been opened up highly suitable for fruit growing where the League informe me they can find employment for a number of young men and boys and land for families with a small capital.

Doubtless the recent strike may have made it more difficult to find employment for the moment in certain districts, but that is a thing we could not foresee and in any case would only be of a temporary nature, having this in view the majority of our later parties have been distributed over districts that are not affected. Unfortunately one or two that were sent have not behaved themselves quite well; in such cases they only ruin their own prospects.

It is quite impossible to have work ready for every new arrival; employers must see the men before they engage, the Leagues however do their best to help all Immigrants and is only too anxious to get them all placed immediately.—Yours, etc.,

F. W. HELDEN.
Captain,
Agent, the Immigration Leagues of Australasia, 2, Weston Street, Calcutta.

EAST INDIA ASSOCIATION.

At the last meeting of the Council held on Tuesday, 7th December 1909, the following were elected Vice-Presidents of the East India Association :—The Right Hon. Lord Northcote, G.G.M.G., C.C.I.E., The Right Hon. Lord Ampthill, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Maharajadhiraja Sir Bijay Chand Mahtab Bahadur of Burdwab, K.C.I.E.

BEAUTY AAD HYGIENE.

FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which Lady Constance Howard writes,—"Is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists Grocers, etc.

JAMNOTRI AND GANGOTRI.

The Sources of the Sacred Rivers.

Fraser's views in the Himalaya Mountains have reached the Victoria Memorial Exhibition, Calcutta. The first to the left on the North Wall is Jamnotri, a number of hot springs near the source of the Jamna or Yamuna, at the Western base of the most Western of them closely adjoining the mountain styled in the trigonometrical survey the Jamnotri peaks. The mountain mass formed by these peaks bears the common name of Bandarpuchcha, literally 'monkey's tail.' The local tradition is, that Hanuman, the monkey-god, on his return from Lanka or Ceylon after he had set that island on fire by means of a quantity of combustible matter tied to his tail, afraid of the flame reaching and consuming himself, was about to dip his tail in the sea to extinguish its fire when the sea remonstrated, on account of the probably injurious consequences to the numerous denizens of the deep. Hanuman, therefore, availed himself of this lake, which ever since, has retained the name. Fraser viewed it from the south-west. The highest of these three peaks is 21,155 feet. The group of hot springs is about 500 yards from the spot where the first water of the Jamna, a small rill, shoots over the brow of a rock projecting from the perennial and unexplored snows which overspread the summit of the Bandarpuchcha. The stream quickly finds its way through the mass of snow lying beneath the prec

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

Admiralty Dec. 6.

Royal Naval Reserve—Assist Paymr B H Riddler to be paymaster Dec 4.

Royal Marine Light Inf—Major J B Pym to be lieutenant colonel by brevet, under the provisions of Order in Council of March 19, 1883 Dec 6.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

Major M R H Wilson, 10th Prince of Wales's Own Royal Hussars, to be military secretary to General Sir O'M Creagh, V C, G C B, Indian Army Commander-in-Chief in India, and is granted the temporary rank of lieutenant-colonel while so employed Sept 11.

Cavalry.

4th Royal Irish Dragoon Guards—Second Lieut A E Burchardt-Ashton, from Gloucestershire Yeomanry Royal Gloucestershire Hussars, to be second Lieutenant on augmentation Dec 8.

8th King's Royal Irish Hussars—Second Lieut D C M Lawrie, from 3rd batt Seaforth Highlanders Ross-shire Buffs, the Duke of Albany's to be second lieutenant, vice J C K H Charters resigned Dec 8.

11th Prince Albert's Own Hussars—Second Lieut. F V Drake, from Northumberland Yeomanry Hussars, to be second lieutenant, in succession, to Lieut. the Hon. R Bruce, seconded Dec. 8.

21st Empress of India's Lancers—Second Lieut. St. J L O'Brien A ff Blake, from Royal East Kent Yeomanry the Duke of Connaught's Own Mounted Rifles, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. G N Reynolds, seconded Dec. 8.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Art.—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. H G Burrowes, on completion of five years' service as a regimental lieutenant-colonel, retires on retired pay; Major A H S Goff to be lieutenant-colonel, vice H G Burrowes Dec. 7. The date of seconding of Capt. C W Spinks is Oct. 19, 1909, and not as stated in the "Gazette" of Nov. 9. Supernumerary Capt. O M Harris is restored to the Establishment, vice G St. L Thornton appointed adjutant Nov. 3.

Royal Garrison Art—Supernumerary Capt R H R Benson is restored to the Establishment, vice C G Pritchard; Capt C G Pritchard to be adjutant, vice R H R Benson Nov 17.

Corps of Royal Engineers.

Capt A Meares, D S O, retires on retired pay December 8.

Foot Guards.

Coldstream Guards—Second Lieut J C S Cocks, from 3rd batt, the Oxfordshire and Buchinghamshire Light Inf to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut E G Christie-Miller, promoted Dec 8.

Infantry.

The Northumberland Fusiliers—Capt E M Moulton-Barrett to be major, vice D Sapte, promoted November 23.

The Suffolk Regt—Major C F Lennock retires on retired pay Dec 7.

The East Surrey Regt—The undermentioned lieutenants to be captains:—E M W Flanagan, vice H D Smalley, promoted; E St L Shaw, vice E M W Flanagan, seconded for special extra regimental employment; Second Lieut H V Bailiss to be lieutenant, vice E St. L Shaw Aug 4.

The Duke of Cornwall's Light Inf—Capt P G Petavel is placed temporarily on the Half-pay List on account of ill-health Nov 20.

The Highland Light Inf—Supernumerary Lieut J H Hope is restored to the Establishment, vice G M Knight, promoted Nov 1.

The Royal Dublin Fusiliers—Supernumerary Capt W H Supple is restored to the Establishment, vice M Lowndes, retired Nov 15.

The Army Service Corps.

The undermentioned successful candidates of officers of the Special Reserve who competed at the examination held in October last to be second lieutenants to complete Establishment:—Second Lieuts. A H Brain, from 3rd batt. King's Own Royal Lancaster Regt. H N G Watson, from 3rd batt. Royal Sussex Regt., U S Holden, from 3rd batt. Sherwood Foresters Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regt. Dec. 8.

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Militiary Nursing Service.

Miss R M Rooke to be staff nurse provisionally Nov. 25.

Memoranda.

Lieut-Col. and Brevet Col. G W W Savile, D S O Half-pay List, retires on retired pay Dec. 8; Lieut. T O Fitz Gerald, the King's Own Royal Lancaster Regt. is granted the local rank of captain while employed as a company commander with the Kings African Rifles Nov. 3; Second Lieut. F L T Friend, the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, is granted the local rank of lieutenant while employed with the West African Frontier Force Aug. 21. The undermentioned quartermasters and honorary lieutenants Royal Army Medical Corps, are granted the honorary rank of captain:—B E Essex, J McClay, G F Short Dec. 6.

General Reserve of Officers.

Capt. and Honorary Major T. O. R. Sladen, from the Cardigan Royal Field Reserve Art., is transferred with seniority corresponding to that which he held in the Special Reserve of Officers, retaining his honorary rank; J C Wood, late lieutenant, 5th (Princess Charlotte of Wales's) Dragoon Guards to be lieutenant Dec. 8.

Army Motor Reserve.

Lieut E E Bentall resigns his commission; H J Powell to be lieutenant Dec. 8.

Admiralty, 7th December.

In accordance with the provisions of His Majesty's Order in Council of 8th December 1903—

Rear-Admiral Henry Morton Tudor Tudor has been placed on the Retired List dated 30th November.

Consequent thereon the following promotion has been made from the same date:—

Captain Robert Grant Fraser to be Rear-Admiral.

In accordance with the provisions of His Majesty's Order in Council of 22nd November.

The Venerable Archdeacon Hugh Singleton Wood, D D, Chaplain of the Fleet, has been appointed Honorary Coaplain to His Majesty dated 22nd November.

Engineer Sub-Lieutenant Charles Holberton Haly has been promoted to the rank of Engineer Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet dated 1st November.

Royal Naval Reserve.

Probationary Sub-Lieutenant William Herbert Townsed has been confirmed in the rank of Sub-Lieutenant dated 1st January.

Admiralty, 8th December.

Royal Naval Reserve.

Sub-Lieutenant William Lennox Rickcord to be Lieutenant, dated 27th October.

Assistant Paymaster Charles Ernest Plummer to be Paymaster, dated 4th December.

Royal Marine Forces.

The undermentioned retired Officer is removed from the Reserve of Officers on account of age:—

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel William Sydney Cumming, Royal Marine Light Infantry, dated 8th December.

Admiralty, 9th December.

Engineer Sub-Lieutenant Albert Edward Francis has been promoted to the rank of Engineer Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet, dated 1st November.

Royal Naval Reserve.

Probationary Sub-Lieutenant Sydney James Cunningham has been confirmed in the rank of Sub-Lieutenant. Dated 1st July.

War Office, Whitehall, 10th December, the Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regiment).

Major-General Euston Henry Sartorius, V.C., C.B., to be Colonel, vice Major-General Sir F. R. Solly-Flood, K.C.B., deceased. Dated 26th November.

War Office, Whitehall, 10th December.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

Lieutenant-General Sir Bruce M Hamilton, KCB, to be General Officer Commanding-in-Chief the Scottish Command, vice Lieutenant-General Sir E P Leach, V C, K C B, K C V O. Dated 6th December.

Major Arthur A Wolfe-Murry, The Highland Light Infantry, to be Assistant Military Secretary to Lieutenant-General Sir B M Hamilton, K C B, Dated 6th December.

Colonel Francis S Garratt, C B, D S O, from the Half-pay List, to be Temporary Brigadier-General to command a Brigade, vice Major General E H H Allenby, C B, whose tenure has expired. Dated 30th November.

Establishments.

Balloon School; Brevet Colonel John E Capper, C B, Royal Engineers, now Commandant and Superintendent, Balloon School and Factory, to be Commandant. Dated 18th October.

Cavalry.

12th (Prince of Wales's Royal) Lancers, Riding Master and Honorary Captain William H. King is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health. Dated 3rd December.

16th The Queen's Lancers, Lieutenant Fergus E Adams to be Captain, vice C L. K. Campbell, promoted. Dated 27th November.

17th Duke of Cambridge's Own Lancers; Supernumerary Captain Robert W. V. Bruce is restored to the establishment, in succession to Major R W R Barnes, D S O, who holds a Staff appointment. Dated 6th October.

18th Victoria Mary, Princess of Wales's Own Hussars, The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains Dated 7th November.

Frank W Sopper, Vice A C McLachlan, seconded.

Edward G Jury, an Adjutant of Yeomanry, under the provisions of Article 2d, Royal Warrant for pay and Promotion, 1907.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery, The promotion to the rank of Captain of the undermentioned Lieutenants is antedated as follows:—

John L Phillips, vice J. H. Gibbon, seconded, Dated 2nd June.

Walter L Y Rogers, vice H C T Hildyard, promoted. Dated 5th June.

George M Ormerod, vice A McN Gray, seconded. Dated 1st August.

Thomas G Sinclair, vice A E Wardrop, promoted Dated 5th August.

Charles E Vickery, D S O, vice J W H Johnstone, promoted. Dated 23rd September.

Hugh S. Jackson, vice C. E. Vickery, D.S.O., seconded. Dated 23rd September.

William A. Murray, vice A. R. B. Cossart, appointed Adjutant. Dated 24th September.

Arthur F. Bayley, vice N. E. Tilney, promoted. Dated 25th September.

Corps of Royal Engineers.

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel Frederick V. Jeffreys, from the Half-pay List, is restored to the establishment with precedence next below M. A. Boyd. Dated 24th November.

Infantry.

The Northumberland Fusiliers, Second Lieutenant Frank E. Watkin to be Lieutenant, vice I. M. Bonham-Carter, appointed Adjutant. Dated 1st October.

The Royal Fusiliers City of London Regiment, Captain Mortimer P. Hancock to be Major, vice Brevet Colonel W. B. Hickie, promoted. Dated 28th November.

The King's Liverpool Regiment. Seconded Lieutenant Charles E. Goff to be Lieutenant, vice E. S. Woodward, admitted to the Indian Army Dated 21st October.

The Devonshire Regiment. Lieutenant Reginald B Featherstone is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Territorial Infantry. Dated 18th November.

The Leicestershire Regiment. Major Francis E Glossop retires on retired pay. Dated 11th December.

Captain Bertie C Dent to be Major vice F E Glossop. Dated 11th December.

Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment) Gentleman Cadet Richard Herbert Phayre from The Royal Military College to be Second Lieutenant vice H L Wheatley deceased. Dated 11th December,

The South Wales Borderers, Lieutenant Claude E Morgan is placed temporarily on the Half-pay List, on account of ill-health. Dated 9th December.

The King's Own Scottish Borderers, Second Lieutenant Montgemery P Beadnell is placed temporarily on the Halfpay List, on account of ill-health. Dated 4th December.

The Cameronians Scottish Rifles Captain Arthur G Ritchie is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Indian Volunteers. Dated 26th November.

Lieutenant Robert James Albany Betham, from Royal Field Reserve Artillery, in succession to Lieutenant J. H. Luscombe, retired.

The Hampshire Regiment, Lieutenant Sydney Vincent Halls, from Cape Town Highlanders (Colonial Candidate), in succession to Lieutenant G. W. Reid, promoted.

The Dorsetshire Regiment, Lieutenant William John How Bilderbeck, from 3rd Battalion, The Border Regiment, in succession to Lieutenant F. G. M. Wigley, admitted to the Indian Army.

The Essex Regiment, Second Lieutenant Gerald King Mesares, from Royal Field Reserve Artillery, in succession to Lieutenant W. A. C. Duke, retired.

The Sherwood Foresters (Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment), Lieutenant Robert Dewar Squires, from 4th Battalion, The Bedfordshire Regiment, in succession to Lieutenant BO Ash, seconded.

The Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, Lieutenant Arthur Fitzwarrenne Cowdell from 6th Battalion, The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment), on augmentation.

The Northamptonshire Regiment, Second Lieutenant St. John Crichton Stocker, from third Battalion, The Suffolk Regiment, in successioon to Lieutenant J A Savage, seconded.

Second Lieutenant Urpsth Rastrick, from 6th Battalion, The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment), in succession to Lieutenant Sir F V L Robinson, Bart., promoted.

The King's (Shropshire Light Infantry), Second Lieutenant William Easterby Shaw, from Royal Field Reserve Artillery, in succession to Lieutenant J C Hooper, promoted.

The Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment), Second Lieutenant Stanley Arthur Tuck, from 3rd Battalion, The Sherwood Foresters (Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment), in succession to Lieutenant H C Bridges, seconded.

The York and Lancaster Regiment, Second Lieutenant Kenneth Sydney Grove, from 3rd Battalion, The Cheshire Regiment, in succession to Lieutenant A C Cameron, retired.

The Highland Light Infantry, Lieutenant John Frederick Anderson, from Royal Field Reserve Artillery, in succession to Lieutenant W G D G Rorison, retired.

The Gordon Highlanders, Second Lieutenant Harold Maitland Sprot, from 3rd Battalion, Seaforth Highlanders Ross-shire Buffs, The Duke of Albany's vice J R Pepke, admitted to the Indian Army.

The Royal Irish Rifles, Second Lieutenant Charles Reginald Bethel Dawes, from 6th Battalion, The King's Royal Rifle Corps, in succession to Lieutenant C C Olive, deceased.

Princess Victoria's Royal Irish Fusiliers, Lieutenant Alexander James Trousdell, from 3rd Battalion The Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment, in succession to Lieutenant G Gordon, resigned.

Second Lieutenant George Jerome Dunlop Kellie, from 3 Battalion, The Leicestershire Regiment, in succession to Lieutenant C. B. Herapath, admitted to the Indian Army.

The Connaught Rangers, Second Lieutenant Christopher Theodore Corrie Irvine, from 3rd Battallion, The Suffolk Regiment, in succession to Lieutenant, H. B. W. Maling, seconded.

Second Lieutenant John Roberts Ovens, from 3rd Battalion. The Bedfordshire Regiment, in succession to Lieutenant H. R. Pelly, admitted to the Indian Army.

The Royal Munster Fusiliers, Second Lieutenant Oswald Pemberton, from the 5th Battallion. The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment), in succession to Lieutenant J. W. E. Boulderson, seconded.

The West India Regiment, Second Lieutenant Arthur William Gladstone Tomlins, from 2nd Battalion, Light Infantry, Royal Guernsey Channel Islands Militia, in succession to Lieutenant L. J. Jones, seconded.

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service.

The undermentioned Staff Nurses are confirmed in their appointments, their periods of provisional service having expired:—

Miss Winifred E Eardley.

Miss Mary G C Foley.

Army Ordnance Department.

Captain Richard T Russell, Royal Artillery. Ordnance Officer 4th Class, is retained for permanent service and removed from his regiment under the provisions of Article 372 and 373 Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1907. Dated 9th December.

Memorandum.

The undermentioned Native Officers, Indian Army are granted the honorary rank of Captain on retirement:—

Subadar Major Bishnu Thapa, Sardar Bahadur 5th Gurkha Rifles Frontier Force Dated 1st December.

Subadar Major Chinnasami Sardar Bahadur 2nd Queen's Own Sappers and Miners. Dated 7th February.

ACTION AGAINST LORD CURZON

In the King's Bench Division on Dec. 7, before Mr. Justice Grantham and a special jury, the trial was concluded of the action brought by French's Garage and Motor Works, Limited, against Lord Curzon of Kedleston to recover for damage sustained by a motor car in collision with the defendant's car near Egham in September 1908. The defendant denied negligence, and counter claimed for damages for personal injuries and damage to his car. Lord Curzon and other witnesses were examined in support of the counter claim. The jury found for the defendant on both claim and counter-claim, awarding him £100 damages for personal injuries, and £155 for the damage to the car. Judgment was given coordingly, and a stay of execution was refused.

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

UNRELIABLE DOG.

"Come right on in, Sambo," the farmer, called out "He won't hurt you. You know, a barking dog never bites."

"Sure, boss, Ah knows dat," replied the cautious colored man; "but Ah don't know how soon he's going to stop barkin'!"

IN COMPARISON.

"I am thirty five years old," announced a woman of fifty-six at a tea party last week.

"And I am twenty-six," said the woman of forty-five. Then, turning to a girl of seventeen who stood near by, she asked—"How old are you, Ethel?"

"Oh," replied Ethel, "according to present reckoning, I'm not born yet."

TRUE TO HIS WORD.

"The last time I gave you money," said the kindly old lady, "you promised you wouldn't walk right into a public house and spend it."

"That's right, lady," said the tramp.

"Yes; but as soon as you got the money, you did."

"But, lady, don't you know the difference between a walk and a sprint?"

EARLY RISING.

Farmer Brown and Farmer Jones were near neighbors, and many a dispute took place as to who was the earlier riser. Both maintained that each excelled the other.

One day Farmer Brown determined to put the subject to the test. Rising one morning about 2 o'clock, he proceeded to visit his friend. Great was his astonishment when he saw Mrs. Jones hanging out clothes in the garden.

"Farmer Jones about?" he asked.

"Well," replied the lady, "he was first part of the marnin' but I dunno where he be now."

HE WAS WELL PAID.

The druggist at the corner shop had rolled back the woman's eyelid, and relieved her of untold agony by removing several grains of sand that she had accumulated at the seashore. She smiled at him gratefully.

"What do I owe you?" she asked.

"Nothing at all," said he. "You buy nearly all your postage stamps here, you know."

PAT WAS THE GAINER.

It was a very hot day, and an Irishman, who was thirsty, had only a ha'penny. He went into an inn just as a pint of beer had been handed to a customer.

Says Pat—"Ill bet you a ha'penny to yours that I can drink that pint of beer without lettin' it go down my throat."

"Done," says the customer.

Pat picks up the glass and drains every drop. Then he hands the coin to the customer, and says he—"You've won the bet. Here is the ha'penny."

CABBY WAS FURIOUS.

A London cabby, on looking into his cab to see that all was in perfect order, discovered a dead cat on one of the seats. In his anger and rage he was about to throw the carcase into the street, when he espied a police-constable, and the following dialogue took place:—

Constable—"What are you up to there?"

Cabby (holding up the cat)—"This is how I am insulted. What am I to do with it."

Constable—"Surely you know what to do with it. Take it straight to Scotland Yard, and if it is not claimed within three months it becomes your property."

THE UNSEWN WITNESS.

The lecturer was growing vehement in the course of his oratory. His subject was, "How to be happy though married."

"As we all know," he cried, "the duty of a wife is to be a loving helpmate to her husband by cooking his food, attending to the various requirements, conducting properly his household affairs, and so on and so on!"

"Ah!" sighed the little man in front, "they never perform that last duty!"

"Which one is that?" asked the lecturer.

"Why," explained the little man, "sew on, and sew on!" and he exhibited his shirt cuffs, which were fastened with pins.

THEN SILENCE REIGNED.

The boy terror was in evidence again. His parents had invited some friends to dine, among them being his sister's beau, who took the incorrigible on his knee.

During a lull in the conversation the young hopeful suddenly yelled out—

"Mr. Brown, is I as heavy as sister?"

But no one seemed to hear him.

HER DYING WISH.

A pale, wan woman on her deathbed said in a weak voice to her husband—

"Henry, if I die, promise me one thing."

"Gladly, my poor darling, What is it I am to promise?"

"Promise me that you will marry Mary Simpson."

The man started.

"But," he said, "I thought you hated her!"

"I do, Henry," the dying woman whispered. "I want to get even with her!"

A PAINFUL AILMENT.

Though gout is generally reckoned a disease of rich men and free livers, one of the worst of sufferers from it was a well-known English minister, who died not long ago.

A friend once said to him—"Doctor So-and-So, what is gout like?"

The clergyman smiled sadly. "If you put your hand in a vice," he said, "and let a man press as hard as he can, that is rheumatism; and if he can be got to press a little harder, that is gout."

A SILLY THING TO DO.

Under the able superintendence of the twentieth century builder, cottages and houses sprang up like mushrooms upon the new estate. But one morning the foreman rushed into his employer's office in a state of intense excitement.

"Please, sir," he gasped, "one of the new houses has fallen down in the night."

"What?" roared the builder, "you mean to tell me that one of my new, well-built, desirable villa residences has come to grief? How the dickens did that happen?"

"Well sir," explained the foreman "as far as I can make out there was a little mistake. Unfortunately the men took down the scaffolding before they had put the wallpaper on?"

SAVED.

The palmist looked gravely at the hand of the young man who had called to consult him.

"It's useless to pretend that you have a long life before you," he said. "The life line, you perceive ends here. No, young man, you are sure to die at the age of 40."

He babbled on for five or ten minutes more. Then, forgetting what he had said first, he declared—

"And this small line here shows that you will marry at the age of 37 and will have 14 children."

"Fourteen children?" gasped the young man. "How can that happen when I'm to die at forty?"

The palmist, turning very red, stammered—

"Why—er—you see—the fact is——"

Then his face cleared all of a sudden, and he said glibly—"You'll marry a widow with 12 little ones."

SHOT HIS OWN HENS.

Two neighbours kept hens and quarrelled because they scratched each other's potato rows up. One sold his hens, unknown to the other, who made a large run, and fastened his hens up saying:—

"Now, the first hen I see in my garden I shall shoot."

Next day he saw a hen scratching, as usual, so he got the gun and shot it, then threw it over his neighbour's rails, saying:—

"Take you hen!"

The hen was picked up, taken in, and cooked.

The following days the same thing happened. Still the neighbour took them up and said nothing till the seventh came over and hit him on the head. Then he picked it up, and threw it back at his neighbour, saying:—

"Eat your own old hens! We are tired of eating them, and prefer a little pheasant. I sold my hens over a month since!"

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

MIDDLEBURG STEAM COAL.

The Coal Reported to Take First Place for All-round Quality.

THE fourth ordinary general meeting of the Middleburg Steam Coal and Coke Co., Ltd., was held on Wednesday, December 8, at the Institute of Chartered Accountants, Moorgate-place, E. C., Mr. Alan Cadell, C.S.I. (Chairman of the Company), presiding.

The Secretary (Mr. Edward J. Townsend) having read the notice convening the meeting and the auditor's report, the Chairman said that the Board had pleasure in again meeting the shareholders to consider the report and accounts of a fairly successful year. They had not been entirely independent in their action, for they had been working as a unit in the Transvaal Coal Owners' Association, and their output had been limited to the proportion assigned to them by that body. It had amounted to 148,870 tons, 6,668 tons less than last year, but while the price obtained had been somewhat higher, there had been a saving in working cost owing to the labour saving plant which had been brought in operation during the year and to the efficient manner in which the staff and employees on the mine had worked. The result was that there had been an increase in the profits of nearly £4,000. During the year and immediately after its close they received a letter from their manager saying he had sunk a new ventilating shaft a thousand feet from the eastern boundary of their workings. The depth of this shaft in all was only 76 ft. He found at that depth that he had gone through a seam of 12ft, which consisted of the very best coal he had come across in the mine. As to the existence of minerals, they had steadily developed their mine out of revenue and had available at least a million tons of coal which could be got at once. In the last report the manager estimated the total amount of marketable coal in the mine at 20,000,000 tons. He thought, therefore, no shareholder need feel much anxiety on that account. To sum up the state of affairs, the profits of the year, after writing off directors' fees and depreciation, amounted to £3,581. To this had to be added the balance brought forward from last year amounting to £4,897 making a total of £13,479. From this they had paid out £3,360, dividend on Preference shares giving a balance carried to balance-sheet of £10,228. From this sum they proposed a dividend of 5 per cent. and when that was paid they would have a balance of £5,805, or £1,000 more than last year. He hoped the shareholders would agree that it was necessary in the interests of the stability of the concern to maintain a very considerable balance, and he hoped they had combined consideration for the fair claims of the shareholders with the permanent interest of the mine. He concluded by moving the adoption of the report and the declaration of a dividend of 5 per cent. on the Ordinary shares.

Mr. W. E. Martin seconded the motion.

Mr. Alfred T. Macer (the Managing Director) said: As the Chairman has fully gone over the ground with regard to the accounts, I do not propose to-day to deal at any length with them.

I ventured to say at our meeting last year that though Natal claimed to produce coal giving steaming results 10 per cent. in excess of our results, these results were based only on laboratory analyses, whereas ours were bulk tests. I then said that each ton would, in the Indian market, as they had in the Johannesburg, be proved to be at the top of the tree in South African coals, and in excess of the best of the Natal coals, and to-day we are in the position to tell you that our coal does stand in the Indian markets, and in the Johannesburg markets, and the South African markets, generally, ahead of the Natal coal. Last year I referred to some tests made by Mr. Moseley, the expert, employed by Messrs. Ecketein on the Rand mines. He tested the whole of their coal from the bulk as it came in, not only week by week, but day by day. Mr. Moseley had stated that he considered Natal coal 10 per cent. ahead of the best Middleburg, but I have here an abstract of a series of papers recently read by Mr. Moseley in Johannesburg, in which he said: "Several of the Transvaal coals are among the best steam coals that South Africa can produce, and the honour so long held by Natal, of supplying such places as Kimberley with its better class steam coal, should in the near future be shared by the Transvaal collieries to a nearly equal degree." This series of papers is a most interesting one, and I have an abstract printed which I shall be very pleased to send to any shareholder or coal user who may desire it. You will see in this paper he deals seriatim with every colliery in the Transvaal and he gives to our colliery the first place for an all round quality of coal. Another point with regard to the quality of our coal is in connection with the test made on one of the largest Indian railways. As I told you last year, I did not expect in the immediate future that Transvaal coal would go to a very great extent to India, as the contracts for the year had been largely filled. Sample shipments were going, and I considered that the effect of these sample shipments on the Indian trade would be that in the years to come we should get a large share of that trade. Our coal sent to one of the large Indian railways has been recently reported upon, and the following is a summary of the report of the locomotive superintendent of the line. He says: "As compared with the best Bengal coal"—which is a very good coal indeed—"the consumption of Middleburg coal was 15 per cent. lighter and contained 4 1-2 per cent. less moisture, and gave two per cent. less ash, so that you will see that there is a saving of something like 3 to 4 cwts in each ton of coal by using Middleburg as compared with Bengal coal. As to my claim that Middleburg stands at the head of South African coals, I would only quote the fact that when South Africa was exhibiting in London two years ago at the Horticultural Hall the Government acquired a block of coal from Middleburg—from our colliery—to exhibit, and last year when the Coal Owners' Association was exhibiting at the White City they also honoured us by getting a block of our coal. I visited the White City on the day before it closed, and found the coal in as perfect a state of preservation as when it left the colliery, thus giving evidence of the quality of our coal. There can be no better test of coal than in its use on railways of foreign countries. I have told you what happened on the Indian railways. On the Cape railways during the current year the Coal Owners' Association, of which we are members, secured a contract for 10,000 odd tons a month. That contract was not for a tonnage of weight, but for a tonnage of heat units. Five of the Association's collieries supplied that tonnage in proportion—I believe we supplied about 2,000 tons a month—and the result of that test was that on account of its heat units this Company was given a bonus of 3d. per ton, because the coal was in excess of the standard of quality set by the railway, while several of the other collieries were below the standard required. The result of this is, as I think you will see, that on the dissolution of the Association, which I think is certain in the very near future, quality will count and the capability of putting coal on the market in its best condition will also count. The Cape Government Railway have again invited tenders. This Company tendered for the coming year, and I am pleased to say that on the ground of quality alone we have secured the whole of that contract for the coming year. (Hear, hear.) That is a very great advertisement for our coal.

The resolution was then put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

The retiring director Mr. Macer, was re-elected, and Mr. Alfred Tongue, the auditor, was reappointed, and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman, directors, manager and staff.

AN epidemic of cerebro-spinal meningitis is reported to have broken out at Nantes in the barracks occupied by the 65th French Infantry. Two cases of the same disease have occurred among the 32nd Infantry at Tours, and others among the 41st Infantry at Rennes, where one case has ended fatally. Another suspicious case is reported from the barracks at Vannes.

PUBLIC opinion in Germany is considerably alarmed at the ever-increasing number of suicides, especially of young children. It is pointed out that since the reconstitution of the Empire over 380,000 persons have committed suicide. In 1907 alone. 12,777 persons died by their own hand, 9,753 being men and 3,024 women. The majority of suicides occur in the month of July and the minimum in February.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

NOVELTIES IN HEADGEAR.

Novelties in headgear continue to make a large demand on the resources of the milliner. It is not everyone who can be creative throughout a whole season without suffering from the severe strain, but in spite of the strenuous work involved we have scarcely been given time this year to grow tired of one scheme before another takes its place. A bold but exceedingly happy invention in the Rue de la Paix last week a Paris correspondent writes was a toque made out of a piece of old Indian cashmere. The soft charming colouring of the shawl was set off by the edge of handsome sable which bordered it, and which toned admirably with the cashmere and the amount of admiration it evoked suggested many a possible imitation. If things Oriental seem sometimes violent and inharmonious in our French style, in this modern European salons decorated mainly in the modistic form they certainly deserve nothing but praise, and look exceedingly well with the dress of the day. This particular toque accompanied a velvet gown in a beautiful beige tone, which was quite in keeping with the groundwork of the Indian fabric and like it the dress was trimmed with soft strips of sable. The rumour that a return is being made to floral trimmings in connection with our winter headgear has proved to be a perfectly true one, and has been illustrated recently at several large gatherings. At Auteuil, on a recent occasion; a very pretty toque was composed entirely of roses crushed together, and this looked charming under a brilliant sun, the day being an ideally fine one. The toque was trimmed with sealskin to match the long handsome coat and wide muff, while beneath it a dull blue gown was visible.

DRESSES IN PRUNE COLOUR.

The dark soft shade of purple, which is known to the dressmakers as prune is very high in favour just now, and is providing the basis for some really handsome toilettes heavily braided in black and supplemented with a rich stole and muff of silver fox. To this is allied a very dainty toque, the crown of which is entirely composed of violets, while the border is of prune velvet to match the gown. There is in fact, no question that the toque this winter is the prettiest item of headgear that has been conceived for a very long time, and perched cosily on one side it is extraordinarily becoming to Parisian heads.

AN ALL-BLACK TOILETTE.

Among all the rich materials of the day which are being used to fashion the new gowns, nothing looks more distinguished than the toilette of fine black cloth of the kind which is so soft and silky that it seems to justify the pretty fable of the wedding ring. With a coat of breitschwantz and a muff of the same, the gown in question, to be absolutely "de rigueur," should be accompanied by a black velvet toque, with a black feather cluster. For a dark woman such an unrelieved alliance would of course, be too sombre, but those endowed with fair hair and a pink and white skin could hardly choose a more effective and becoming scheme of attire as a winter walking or driving costume.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. "Salsette," Dec. 24.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer "Salsette," Commander W. Hayward, which arrived in harbour yesterday morning, with the English Mails of the 10th December, brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Ashworth, Mr E	Isaacs, Mrs
Anderson, Mr A	Inglis, Mrs
Bevins, Mr Geo E	Jenney, Lt Col Mrs and 2 infts
Burke, Mr	Liston, Mr Forbes
Bernard, Mr P P H	Milner, Mr and Mrs C W
Boyagis, Mr J	Mackie, Mrs 3 Misses and child
Cox, Mr D A	Newham, Miss P
Cooper-King, Mr M K	Pullor, Mr
Duckworth, Miss A	Rimmik, Mr C M
Franklin, Mr and Mrs E Stanton	Shillingford, Mr and Mrs S
Fergusson, Mr R H	Shillingford, Mr H
Gupta, Mr N	Shillingford, Master B
Gattley, Mr N	Webster, Mr T
Hewison, Revd J R	
Hallifax, Mr and Mrs H F and infts	
Howard, Mr Edwin	
Hooper, Mr and Mrs E T	

FROM MARSEILLES.

Acree, Mr	Judd, Mr
Biggett, Mr A G	Jones, Mr Harvey
Brown, Mr R H	Kided, Miss
Browne, Mrs Ellen	Lillaz, Mr and Mrs Paul
Browne, Miss	Lloyd, Mr and Mrs
Boonstulward, Mr J	Massey, Mr and Mrs C W
Boyd, Capt J F	Nicolay, Mrs
Black, Mr and Mrs W	Newham, Col and Mrs A
Butler, Mr E J	Osorio, Mrs A S C
Cooke, Mr	Potter, Miss M
Dixon, Mr	Peyton, Mr G W
Elphicstone, Mr	Phillips, Mr R M
Evans, Capt W R	Parlenny, Lieut
Fowke, Mr E W	Robertson, Capt D
Gray, Mr N F	Scholz, Mr T G
Gaskell, Lt J C T	Wathen, Mr G A
Hutchinson, Mr C M	Wilder, Mr and Mrs G
Harrison, Mr	Wathen, Mrs G A
Hill, Capt R C R	Wolpole, Mr R

FROM PORTSAID.

Lothbinere, Major and Miss	Mushran, Mr S
	Wilcock, Sir Wm

FOR KARACHI.

Sinclair, Mr	Grant, Brig Surgeon and Mrs
Also	

CONSTIPATION.

A RELIABLE AND LASTING CURE.

Constipation means that there is not a regular and sufficient action of the bowels. It is a very dangerous disorder because it prevents the body's waste from leaving the system and this waste soon turns to poison. This is how many fatal diseases begin; and it is always wise to keep a box of Doan's Dinner Pills handy, and to take a dose whenever a day passes without a motion of the bowels. Doan's Dinner Pills restore to the muscles of the bowels their natural power of discharging the decaying waste matter which would otherwise cause disease. They soften the mass of waste, and so prevent discomfort and pain in passing. This medicine is prepared from pure vegetable extracts, which tone up the whole digestive system, restoring a regular and natural action to the stomach, liver and bowels, and stimulating the flow of the digestive fluids, so that perfect digestion is assured.

"At the birth of my first child," says Mrs. Thorkildsen, of 13, Nile Row, Poole, England, "I had to go under chloroform, as I never seemed to have completely got over the effects of the anaesthetic, for I have suffered ever since from serious stomach troubles and constipation.

"Parts of my body always seemed numbed; there was no feeling whatever in my legs. For days and days I would have fearful headaches, and the cruel throbbing used to make me cry out. Sometimes it came over all dark before my eyes. When I went upstairs quickly my heart throbbed, and I perspired freely.

"I have suffered terribly from constipation, and more than once I have been costive for a whole fortnight. Only a few days ago I had an attack which left me almost dead.

"I am very pleased to tell you that Doan's Dinner Pills have relieved me wonderfully. They have restored a natural action to the bowels, and taken away that terrible numb feeling from the limbs. I cannot say enough for this splendid medicine."

Doan's Ointment is sold by all medicine dealers and stores at Rs. 2 per pot, or 6 pots for Rs. 10-8-0, or from Doan's Medicines, P.O. Box 20, Bombay.

REMOVE ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES:
BUILD-UP YOUR HEALTH with
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
SARSAPARILLA
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—Lancet.
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.
RESTORES THE WEAK,
REVIVES THE DEPRESSED
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.
AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited; KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

DINNEFORD'S
The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.
The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel.
Safest and most Effective Aperient for Regular Use.
DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA
MAGNESIA

CARLTON WHISKY
FINEST HIGHLAND MALT
11 YEARS OLD
RICHARD MATHEWS & Co. LD. LONDON.
Obtainable of all Leading Merchants throughout the World.

Lahore MAX MINCK & CO. Lahore
Our Military Model
WRIST WATCH.
GUARANTEED FOR 7 YEARS.

Testimonial.

FORT SANDEMAN, BALUCHISTAN.

MESSRS. MAX M

QU'EST CE QUE LA PROPRIETE?

[BY PESTONJI BORABJI KHANDALAVALA.]

It was in 1840 that the son of a poor cooper of Besancon, who had contrived by a rare exercise of resolution to educate himself, took the French world by surprise, by his famous work "What is Property?" His bold paradox, popularised as soon as put forth, tells best the nature of the doctrine he upholds. "La propriete c'est le vol," "Property is Theft." Did not Rome present the spectacle of a people enriching itself at the expense of the whole world? The house of Capet pursued a like course, when it left its narrow domain to govern France. Philip the Fair arbitrarily lowered the value of coin, and burned the Templars. The foppish Henry VIII, doing and undoing his theology after his nuptial bed, stripped the Church, and sent his lords to the scaffold. The Ottoman Empire employed similar financial methods. Kings, Sultans, and Empesors, have been led by an immoral state organisation to rob to be rich. It is refreshing, however, to note that this writer in his private capacity was a good father, a good husband of rigid morals, and of inflexible probity. What does that show? That with certain intelligences the evil remainson the speculative side only, and that good instincts prevail over perverse ideas.

PROUDHON.

It was on the banks of the brook where grow the vergiss-mein-nicht—forget-me-nots—under the arbour carpeted by clematis and hops that young Proudhon, with his pale brow, blue eyes, and dreamy debonnaire looks passed ten years, sighing for Gretchen, the sweet spouse that was to be his one day. Here he peaceably smoked his pipe, surrounded by pretty children clambering up his knees, while he contemplated the sky taking it to witness what quiet felicity was his. Never was a completer image of regular life seen. Never did peace of mind and of heart, of submission to established order, of the intention to derange nothing in an ensemble wherein was a sufficient margin of happiness and of truth, take a form more persuasive or more reassuring. Well! Question this living idyll, this good patriarch, about his religious, philosophic, political and social doctrines. The wisest has the wherewith to call God in question, to set the world on fire, to reduce religion to cinders, good sense to rage, morality to crumbs, property to morsels, and family to pieces. This good soul is a ferocious utopian. His metaphysics is incessantly busy giving the lies to his practical life.

PROVIDENCE PERMITS SUCH CONTRASTS.

Is it to humiliate us doubly and to shew us our weakness two-fold? Else, why do missionaries of falsehood confute by their conduct the perversity of their teachings, or the apostles of truth compromise by their faults now and again, the excellence of their preachings? It is a moral law without which the good would be too strong and the weak too feeble. Soul and conscience have need of this counterpoise in order that the struggles of life may remain worthy of the meditations of the virtuous. Those who have some idea of Proudhon's works will acknowledge that in remaining virtuous this unsparing logician has failed in logic. It is an evident fact that the writer who writes for the people adding to his gains—or to his costs—books, brochures, magazine articles, financial projects, economist's dreams, social reforms, ceases to be himself being absorbed in that multiple element the multitude—intelligent or blind—he pretends to direct to enlighten, to emancipate, to enrich. It is no longer he the individual who is to be judged. It is the mass of ideas, of sophisms, of passions, of chimeras, of follies, of immoderate desires which light up the perusal of his writings. These are the currents established between that mind "solidaire" and those whom he makes his disciples. It is no longer Proudhon then but his soul—if he believed in one—that has to be considered. So in this assimulation of the teacher, the teachings and the taught, you only perceive coarse intelligences at close quarters with the most dangerous excitements; violent spirits torn from all beliefs which appease and console; demagogism humoured in its most murderous vices, its shocking proclivities; material and moral authority equally disarmed; catastrophe and ruin prepared for Society, if it cannot muster energy and clairvoyance to repel the urgent peril.

IS HE AN EMINENT THINKER AND WRITER?

Will this question be settled if he thinks as we do, and expresses himself in elegant language, affording us the pleasure of admiring our own selves in him, talented as he is? No. To be great, both as a thinker and a writer, one must have depth and finesse of ideas, brilliance and charm of style, irrespective of the subject. Such an advocate of a cause good or bad—may be refuted, cursed, execrated, annihilated, but there is no separating counsel and client. Especially, "he" is great of whom it cannot be said, "had events and politics run their natural course, had such and such an incident inexplicable from a purely human standpoint not occurred to justify all fools against the wise by the overthrow of ideas the passions being provoked, the illustrious man would have been obliged to remain obscure, or think and write differently to what he has done." If Proudhon was the creature of circumstance—the fortuitous triumph of democracy—how is it he proved more fatal to his party than an army of reactionaries? Take the most different men at the service of doctrines the most diverse: Bossuet, Montesquieu, Voltaire, Joseph de Maistre, Bonald, Chateaubriand; what do we find? Men who represent an idea and attached thereto in victory or de feat. These are champions of authority invested with divine right, those in the face of a regime whose abuses arraign it more and more, attempt the form of an ideal government to be realised later in representative monarchies, a third loving to confound passing disorders with immortal truths, becomes by his marvellous wit, a universal demolisher little suspecting that after these avenging demolations, God would be able to find in these debris all that his creature believed to be destroyed. Not that all won their cause: these were wrong, those had much reason; these propagated error, those overrode truth; but all personified an idea, a faith, a great interest intellectual or moral more. No public event, no unforeseen accident, no social crisis, a people's revolt, a king's fall, shook their faith. There was force and constancy which defied, a do-not-know-what which resisted all hypotheses, and which held the man, his thought and his writings above all outward variations. No doubt

TAINE'S MEDIUM AND MOMENT

are not without influence on strongly tempered minds; but this supreme accord between the action they exercise, and what they undergo renders them still more powerful for good or evil. Judged thus, what truth or error has Proudhon been inspired with? What cause has he served, or wished to serve? What has he been or pretended to be? Is he a revolutionist, democrat, socialist, or malefactor of intelligence as Guizot would call him? What wild theories has he not essayed to spread? Singular logic that for being in the right, he must needs imitate Saturn, and devour his children? Strange method that of ingratiating himself with reasonable people by proving that he has only fools, babblers and idiots for friends, and that were he not an Athiest, he would be an Ultramontane. It is because of his direct rapport with the Rupublic of February, 1848, summarised in his two famous apporisms, "God is Evil," "Property is Theft," that he became a type, a popular and legendary personage with the masses.

THE "CONFESSION OF A REVOLUTIONARY"

is a diary of the first order of those which cause horrible insomnia to the bourgeois stupified with what they have let alone. A moment of reflection calms us. Such nightmares kill or awake, and wide awake folks are the most difficult to deceive. In reality there is not a serious idea, prolific or even destructive. What there is, are shadows of thoughts appletic pardoxes, phantoms issuing from every phrase like the vapours of a marsh, the audacity of a fencing master armed with a tin sabre, the pantomimes of a savage dressed behind the scenes, Punch practising a regimental trombone, a theatre-thunder, menaces in the air, blasphemies in balloon, the thunderbolts of a Jupiter at the fair, ghost stories, and stories of thieves told with hands in the pockets, and a lurking persuasion behind that such things had not and would not happen; nothing in earnest, nothing true. The success, if success it can be called, was radically due to a thrill tempered by a smile, to the collection of puffs too enormous to seem probable, to the violence of the spices which begin by burning the throat, and end with an after-taste of tea. This great demolisher was hallucinated if not a charlatan. He held that property was theft, inasmuch as it appropriates the value produced by the labour of others in the form of rent, interest, or profit without rendering an equivalent. He maintained that one service can be duly repaid only by rendering another, whereas the owner of land and capital abuses his position by exacting all manner of service without giving an equivalent. His famous paradox respecting an-archy, very different to anarchy pure and simple, because the one signifies disadvantage, and the other the advantage of not being governed, is worthy of our Indian Extremists, who will find his theories deserving of study, inasmuch as there is matter for comparing and correcting their extravagant notions.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 24.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Captain Godson, I.M.S., is temporarily posted to Eastern Bengal and Assam.

Captain Ownes I.M.S., is temporarily posted to Bengal.

Captain Maddock, I.M.S., permanently goes to Bombay.

Captain Leicester, I.M.S., is granted one month's leave and Lieut.-Colonel Melville acts as Joint Civil Surgeon, Simla, in addition to his own duties.

Captain J. Anderson reverts to Military duty.

Revd. B. S. Fyffe is gasetted Bishop of Rangoon.

Messrs. A. W. Ward and A. S. Hemmy are appointed members of the Court of Visitors of the Tata Institute, the former representing the Allahabad University, and the latter the Punjab University.

Messrs. Percival, Little, Ross and Wederspoon and Babus P. B. Mukharji and Dinesh Chandra Sen, Pandti, R. Sarma and Samsul Ulawa, A.N.M. Wahid are appointed ordinary Fellows of the Calcutta University.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Mr. O'Dwyer is granted eleven months' leave.

Lieut Weir is posted as Trade Agent at Gyantse.

Mr. James Luke is confirmed as Hony. Consul for Cuba.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Adie, C. S., officiates in Class 3 of the Accountant General, and Mr. Brigstock is also in the same class.

Mr. M. Butler appointed a probationer in the Enrolled List and posted to the Punjab Military Finance.

Capt. Hardinge, Asst. Military Accountant is granted six months' leave.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Sub-Lieut, E. C. Withers is promoted to Lieutenant.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

In exercise of the power conferred by Section 2 of the Sea Customs Act 1878 (VIII of 1878) the Governor-General in Council is pleased to exempt from Customs duty salt imported into any part in the province of Bengal and issued in accordance with rules made with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council for the use in curing fish in that province.

Mr. Mercer officiates for Mr. Hauxwell as Conservator, First Grade, and Messrs. Fisher, Osmaston and Caccia revert to their respective appointments.

Mr. Caccia has been granted two years' leave.

RAILWAY BOARD.

The Railway Board have sanctioned a survey being made by the agency of the South Indian Railway for a line of railway on the meter gauge from Karaikudi to Arantangi, a distance of 18 miles. This survey will be known as the Karaikudi-Arantangi branch of the Trichinopoly-Ramnad survey.

Sanction has been given to a survey being made by the agency of the Burma Railway on the meter gauge from or near Ta-Hapalai, a station on the Lashio branch of the Burma Railway to Nampai, a station on the Burma Mines Light Railway, a distance of 25 miles. This survey will be known as the Ta Hapalai Nam Pai Railway survey.

The Railway Board have sanctioned a survey being made by the agency of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway of a line of railway on the 2'-6" gauge from Murtajapur, a station on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, to Elichpur, a distance of 50 miles. This survey will be known as the Murtajapur-Elichpur Railway survey.

The Railway Board have sanctioned a detailed survey being made for a line of railway from Sialkote to Amritsar via Pasrur, Narowal, Dera Nanak, Pasrur, Ramdas and Majitha including a survey from Dera Nanak to Betala along the Keran escape, a distance of about 100 miles. Alternative projects on the 5'-6" gauge and 2'-6" gauge will be prepared. The survey has been placed under the control of the Manager, North-Western Railway, and will be known as the Sialkote-Amritsar Railway.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Messrs. Maung Bah Too, M. B. Dadabhoy, S. S. Huda, and G. M. Chitnavis and Raja of Dighapatia are gazetted Additional Members of the Viceroy's Legislative Council.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 24.

Captain J. W. L. Scott, R.A.M.C., is appointed specialist in Electrical Science in the 4th (Quetta) Division with effect from the date of assuming duty.

RANGOON, DECEMBER 24.

Colonel F. C. Colomb, A.A.G., Burma Division, leaves by to-morrow's steamer for Calcutta en route to Delhi to attend the General Staff Conference which meets in the latter city on 5th January.

MR. AMEER ALI AND THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The appointment of Syed Ameer Ali, C.I.E., to the Judicial Committee of His Majesty's Privy Council, is not only a deserved recognition of his distinguished public services and of his eminence as a jurist andleading authority on Mahommedan Law, but it marks an historical event of great importance in the annals of the British Empire.

Apart from the personal friends of the new Privy Councillor, there are, we feel sure, many of our countrymen deeply interested in the welfare of India who would desire to join in honouring Mr. Ameer Ali by entertaining him at a complimentary dinner in London early in the New Year.

Names of those wishing to attend should be sent as soon as possible to the Honorary Secretary, 9, Northumberland Avenue, Putney, S.W., who will communicate further details as to the arrangements.—Yours, etc.,

REAY.
AVEBURY.
LAMINGTON.
JOS. D. HOOKER.
M. M. BHOWNAGGREE.
GEORGE BIRDWOOD.
E. G. BROWNE.
FREDERIC HARRISON.
T. W. ARNOLD.
FREDERICK POLLOCK.
HENRY COTTON.
J. D. REES.
D. S. MARGOLIOUTH.
ROLAND K. WILSON.
F. S. P. LELY.

EDWARD ATKIN, Honorary Secretary.
London, December 5.

THE Provident Funds Act will apply to District Board Provident Funds in the United Provinces.

SPORTING NEWS

CALCUTTA RACES.

The Trials.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 24.

For the first day of the first meeting the weather was fair, the gathering large, and entries good. The Ellenborough Plate was divided and there was an extra race, the Hopeful Plate. Distance:—

THE BURDWAN CUP.—Hurdle race. Distance C A distance over seven flights:—

May Fowl 9st 11lb .....C Hoyt 1
Galloping Girl 9st 10lbs.....R Hoyt 2
Kipling 10st 3lbs .....Capt Barrett 3

Won by a neck; 7 lengths between 2nd and 3rd. Time—3 min. 24 1-2 secs.

ALSO RAN:—Myatic Circle 9st. 10lbs; Dirty Boy 9st 10lbs; Ardea 9st 7lbs; and Wolferton 9st 7lbs.

BETTING:—4 to 1 May Fowl; 1 1-2 to 1 Kipling and Ardea and 6 to 1 the rest.

THE PADDOCK PLATE.—Distance 1 1-4 miles.

Ashanti Gold 7st 5lbs .....Evans 1
Lady Violet 9st 7lbs .....Whally 2
Five Crown 8st 3lbs .....C Hoyt 3

Won by a neck; 3 1-2 lengths between 2nd and 3rd. Time.—2 min 11 1-2 secs.

ALSO RAN.—Vancouver 8st 13lbs; The Master 9st 2lbs; True Love 8st 11lbs; Sacricomar 8st 7lbs; Winkfield's Melody 7st; Sue 7st 13lbs; Best China 7st 15lbs; and Lancasterite 7st 3lbs.

BETTING:—2 to 5 Crown, 4 to 1 Sue, Ashanti Gold, Tae Master, True Love and Vancouver, and 6 to 1 the rest.

THE HOPEFUL PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Fireaway 7st 12lbs.....Taylor 1
Coin II 7st 6lbs.....Osborn 2
Hopscotch 8st 3lbs.....Furguson 3

Won by 4 lengths; a head between 2nd and 3rd. Time—1min 5 1-2 secs.

ALSO RAN:—Bonita 10st 10lbs, Wal 9st 8lbs, Circus Girl 9st 5lbs, First Bell 8st 10lbs, Fraser 8st 10lbs, Cocky 8st 10lbs, The Point 8st 10lbs, Son of a Gun 7st 10lbs, Eileen 7st 8lbs and Kil Kite 7st 6lbs.

BETTING:—2 to 1 The Point, 5 to 1 Son of a Gun and Eileen, 6 to 1 Banta, Kil Kite, Hopscotch and First Bell, and 12 to 1 Fireaway.

ELLENBOROUGH PLATE. No. 1—Distance 6 furlongs.

Paul Pry 8st 11lbs.....Ames 1
Resemblance 7st 9lbs.....Theburn 2
Pincher 8st 2lbs.....Evans 3

Won by a short head; 1 1-2 lengths between 2nd and 3rd. Time—1 min 16 1-4 secs.

Also ran—Metal Boy 9st 5lbs; Tana 9st 3lbs, Northwood 9st, Chobham 8st 4slbs, Royal Colour 8st 5lbs, Castalia 8st 5lbs, Moring 8st 2lbs, Forfeit 7st 12lbs, Morsel 7st 10lbs, and Lady Teazle 7st 5lbs

Betting—3 to 1 Pincher; 4 to 1 Resemblance; 5 to 1 Metalboy, and 2 to 1 Paul Pry.

THE TRIALS.—Distance 1 mile.

Soultline 6st 3lbs.....A Hoyt 1
Tangaroa 9st 2lbs.....Robinson 2
Fizz 9st 3lbs.....R Fraser 3

Won easily by 2 1-2 lengths; 1 length between 2nd and 3rd. Time—8 1min 41 1-2 secs.

ALSO RAN.—Cresbred 9st 3lbs, Ebullition 9st 3lbs, Huka 9st 3lbs, Absentee 9st 3lbs, and Sequent 9st 1lb.

BETTING:—1 to 3 Soultline; 6 to 1 Tangaroa and longer odds the rest.

THE INTERNATIONAL PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Refresher 9st 10lbs.....A Hoyt 1
Winnie 7st 10lbs.....Ferguson 2
Hughie 9st 7lbs.....Heckford 3

Won by a length; two lengths between 2nd and 3rd. Time.—1min 31 3-4secs.

ALSE RAN.—Hackler's Bloom 9st 10lbs, Cracker 9st 7lbs, Danseuse 9st 3lbs, Naughty Boy 9st 13lbs, Rupert 8st 3lbs and Etna 7st 3lbs.

BETTING.—4 to 6 Refresher; 5 to 1 Hughie; 7 to 1 Danseuse and Robert.

THE ELLENBOROUGH PLATE No. 2.—Distance 6 furlongs.

The Cockatoo 8st 9lbs.....Hill 1
Lady Spring 8st 9lbs.....Charters 2
Speedometer 7st 10lbs.....Melso 3

Won by a head; 1-7 length between 2nd and 3rd. Time.—1min 17 3-4secs.

ALSO RAN.—Windy 9st 5lbs, Souvenir 9st, Too Late 8st 12lbs, Flotsam 8st 12lbs, London 8st 9lbs, Oldham 7st 12lbs, Lady Leslie 7st 5lbs and Duke of Lancaster 7st 5lbs.

BETTING.—Evens Cockatoo 5; to 1 Speedometer, and Lady Spring.

LATEST BETTING.

The latest betting:—Viceroy's Cup.—4 to 1 Retort, 5 to 1 Master Delava, 5 to 1 Fizz, 7 to 1 Wandin, 7 to 1 Pelargonium II, 8 to 1 Crossbred.

The Trials:—3 to 1 on Soultline, 3 to 1 against Tangaroa, 12 to 1 Crossbred, 12 to 1 Huka.

SPORTS IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 24.

PAPER CHASE.

In the Paper Chase this morning Mrs Kilby was knocked over at the second fence and badly jumped on, a big crowd following. She has received serious injuries.

HORSE CHASE.

Mr. Evens on Highland Fling, (1); Cutt Gibbs on Trilby (2); and Cat Gourlie on Merman (3).

PONY CHASE.

Mr. Glen on Navoni (1); Evens on Dochaby (2); and Cutt Gibbs on Pathfinder (3).

CRICKET AT CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 24.

Two important cricket matches were played to-day. One was between Calcutta and the Maharaja of Cooch Behar's eleven, and another was between Ballygunj against an Eastern Bengal and Assam team. In the first match Cooch Behar scored 266 runs for 9 wickets and declared innings closed, while Calcutta's score was 14 runs for four wickets.

In the game between Ballygunj versus Eastern Bengal and Assam team, the former scored 120 and the visitors 101 runs in the first innings. E. B. and Assam in the second innings scored 57 runs for two wickets. The games will be resumed to-morrow.

POLO CHAMPIONSHIP TOURNAMENT.

Kishengarh Defeats Viceroy's Staff.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 23.

The Indian Polo Championship Tournament began this evening, when the Kishengarh team easily beat the Viceroy's Staff by eleven goals to one. The visitors were well mounted and in the pink of condition, while the opponents were out of form for want of practice; while the effects of ptomaine poisoning must have left those of the team who are affected a trifle off form. The Viceroy and Government House Party were present.

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 24.

In the Polo Tournament this evening Calcutta beat the Royal Dragoons by six goals to three. W. T. Wiles of the Dragoons was severely injured and had to quit the field.

WRESTLING MATCH AT CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 24.

On Sunday next at an Exhibition Stadium comes off the wrestling contest of two well known wrestlers, Kalloo and Keker Singh, both known as giant wrestlers of India. It will be remembered that Kalloo Palwan beat the Champion, Karim Palwan, in a wrestling contest in Calcutta early in January 1906.

BOMBAY HUNT.

A small field were out yesterday to enjoy the bye-day which had been arranged; the place selected for the meet was Jackal Hill from which a move was made at an early hour for the Chuckla Groves. Hounds owned to the line of a jackal just below the hill of that name, but this customer had evidently departed some considerable time before, as they could not follow up their discovery, and soon lost him. The pack was then taken on to the familiar Andheri Road Mango Tope where a jackal was found in the bushes to the left of the path over the hill. Hounds chased him down into the paddy fields and through Robert's Corner out into the open grasslands. Thence followed a delightful hunt straight down the beautiful Goregaum palm woods up and down the undulating ground and over the occasional shallow water courses with the delightful music of the pack streaming ahead. Gradually it grew more certain to the field that this was the old rascal ahead that provided such perfect gallops last year from the same spot; the direction was identical with that which he was accustomed to take, the closer country was entered at the same place and further on the pack dived into the jungle and rocky nullah just the same as last year. And still this wonderful animal is undefeated as hounds had to acknowledge themselves beaten after persistently hunting over one of the jungle-clad hills nearly as far as Carnegie Hill, to the left of Vehar Lake.

The next meet takes place at Sahar Hill, and in addition, the following fixtures have been arranged:—

Dec. 28* Irla (Parla Station).
Dec. 30 Jackal Club.
Jany. 2 Wakola Barracks (By invitation).
Jany. 4* Jackal Hill (Andheri Station).
Jany. 6 The Kennels.
Jany. 9 Sahar Hill.
Jany. 11* Irla (Parla Station).
Jany. 13 Santa Cruz.
Jany. 16 Cross Roads, Melon Ground.
Jany. 18* Chuckla.
Jany. 20 Jackal Club.

*Proposed bye-days subject to cancellation. Members coming by train are requested to proceed to the meet with as little delay as possible.

GOLF AND GOLFERS.

Taylor's Ban on Freak Clubs.

There is no man among the professionals—or, one might say, among amateurs and professionals—who has a better understanding of and regard for the traditions of the game than J. H. Taylor. He has the right spirit and the right feeling, and he knows what is good for golf and what is bad for it; so, now that he has entered into the great controversy concerning the question of standardisation of the implements that are employed in play, he needs to be taken most seriously. One remembers well that when the feeble and short-lived resistance was made to the rubber cored ball on its introduction many years back, Taylor was one of the chief of the objectors, and when he gave way in compliance with a feeling which had become practically universal, and Mr. John Low was almost the only player of any note and authority who was left to advocate the retention of the gutty, and the gutty only, the new ball of American introduction was safe in its establishment.

One was a little inclined to expect, therefore, that when Taylor developed his views on this question of standardisation it would be found that he was to some extent in favour of it, that he would condemn the employment of freak clubs, and that he would insist on the game being played as it ought to be played, as he would say. But he goes much further than any one could have anticipated, and one suspects that even the minority of golfers who have a leaning towards some kind of standardisation will have a difficulty in bringing themselves into full agreement with such an extremist.

THE SOCKETING EVIL.

Not only does he condemn the freak putters which have started all this bother, but, apparently if he had his way he would remove from the bags of all players every club of such peculiar design as is intended to lessen some of the well understood difficulties with the various strokes. Particularly he has his eye upon these mashies and other iron clubs which have achieved some popularity during the last two or three seasons, which are cut away between the blade and the pipe or otherwise fashioned so as to reduce the tendency towards the aggravating evil known as socketing, or mitigate its consequences. Some players are specially addicted to this trouble; others do not socket a single ball in a month, but, instead of that, hit many of them off the extreme toe of the club, when the results are just as bad. But when the player contracts the socketing disease really badly, and time and time again sees a white mark left by the ball upon the pipe of his club, the ball having disappeared to some most horrible place in the rough, he is in a very unhappy case, and feels the worry of the game as does no other, man except the one who for a whole week cannot hit a decent ball from the tee, although he has tried every conceivable method, including the right one, which proved to be the least effectual of all. When a man uses iron clubs of the design that Taylor has in mind and hits his ball right from the heel, there is no pipe in the way, and the consequences may not be at all serious; in fact, it often happens that the shot will answer its purpose. This annoys Taylor considerably. He wants the pipe there, and he demands that every time the player hits from the shank he shall be punished, and punished badly. Therefore he would rule out all such clubs as this, and condemn the golfer to play only with those in the use of which he will encounter all the troubles which beset his predecessors and his companions in days gone by.

USERS OF NEW-FANGLED CLUBS.

No doubt there is much sound sense in this view, and one appreciates it as that of the purist; that it has no chance of being carried into effect is almost certain. The winner of the amateur championship last year made constant and profitable use of such a club, and even Mr. Robert Maxwell, this year's amateur champion, although he is a typical Scottish golfer of the best kind, and is sound in both his beliefs and his practices, carried such a club in his bag both in the amateur tournament at Mairfield and the open event at Deal. He made little use of it, but that does not matter. What does matter is that not only the beginners and the foozlers find pleasure and satisfaction in experimentation and the adoption of new ideas which assist them to tide over their peculiar difficulties, but the experienced and accomplished players also, who are never satisfied and never will be, that their game is anything like as good as it might be. That, however, is only a minor objection to Taylor's view for it is not accepted in golf that a king can do no wrong.

What one must ask is whether it is a definite principle of the game that certain troubles which arise chiefly from the form of club employed are an essential part of the system of golf and must be regarded as immovable. If socketing must remain, and nothing be done to diminish its evils, then surely a player who hits habitually from the toe must be prevented from using a club with a very long face—just the kind of club that his grandfather used. And the man who cannot make his ball rise from the tee must not have more than a standard angle of loft filed on to the face of his driver. It all comes to the same thing. The man who has peculiar difficulties of his own must not get out of them, according to this principle, by tampering with or changing his clubs. He must worry through. But again, if Taylor's point is good, what about all the different kinds of clubs of modern invention, made for the special purpose of helping the player out of his difficulties, even though they may be plain enough in pattern? Why should players who cannot get any good out of the old-fashioned cleek be permitted to employ the newer driving mashie, which is generally regarded as easier to play with? Why should any man be allowed to use a jigger? Why, indeed, should it be permitted to a man who has a difficulty with his short pitches to make them with a nibilick instead of with his mashie? This, of course, is the "reductio ad absurdum" of Taylor's point, but it is only in this way that the weakness of the suggestion can be demonstrated, while at the same time it is made clear that if you once begin his standardisation in the smallest possible and most justifiable way there can be no end to it. It will run through the whole game and lead to a quite impossible situation. That is the case presented by those who are opposed to it.—Mr. Henry Leach in the "Standard."

YACHT CLUB RACES.

The following races will sail to-day:—

"A" CLASS HANDICAP.—Sails at 3-30 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Entered by	L. Wind H'cap. M S	M. Wind H'cap. M S	F. Wind H'cap. M S
Turquoise...	J W Stokes and T. J. Preston...	22 51	14 03	9 12
Eileen IV...	J F Watson ...	Scr	Scr	Scr

Course: Cee vessel to North Karanja Buoy, thence to Mark Buoy, thence to Cee vessel, thence to South Karanja Buoy, thence to Cee vessel leaving all marks to Starboard = 12·57 miles. Time-limit 6·15 p.m.

"B" CLASS HANDICAP—Sails at 3-40 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time allowances. M. S.	Entered by
Pixie	Scr	E. Y. Watson and J. E. Aspinwall.
Etin	5 5	Col. Mead.
Anna	25 50	Officers H M Mint.

Course: Cee Vessel to P. and O. Buoy, thence to N. Karanja Buoy leaving both marks to Starboard, thence to Middle Ground Buoy to Port, thence to Mark Buoy to Starboard and to Cee Vessel = 10·65miles. Time-limit—6-15 p.m.

"C" CLASS HANDICAP—Sails at 3-50 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances, M. S.	Entered by
Comlie	3 15	Officers, 116th Mahrattas,
Maud	1 57	Officers, R E
Mavourneen	0 39	Newman Taylor.
Clutha	Scr	J J Welch.
Lapwing	3 54	C N Moberly.
Jean	11 3	B C Beade.
Weawin.....	1 16	L C Hoperoft.

Course: Cee vessel to P. and O. Buoy, thence to North Karanja Buoy, thence to Cee Vessel, thence to Middle Ground Buoy, thence to South Trooship Buoy, thence Cee Vessel leaving all marks to Starboard = 7·84 miles. Time-limit 6-15 p.m.

SHIP'S BOAT RACE.—Sails at 3-15 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances. M. S.	Entered by
Pinnace II...	H M S Hyacinth.	Handicap will be settled later.
Cutter I.....	R. I. M. S. Hardinge.	
Cutter II...	do.	
Cutter III...	do.	
Gig II.....	do.	
27-ft. Whaler	H M S Prosperine.	
30-ft. Cutter..	R I M S Dufferin.	

Course: Cee Vessel to Mark Buoy, thence to S. Karanja Buoy, thence to Cee Vessel leaving all marks to Starboard = 7·43 miles. Time-limit 6-15 p.m.

NOTICE.

Ships boats are requested to send their entries in with particulars as to length of boat and sail area to the Director, Indian Marine, by Wednesday evening at latest.

POLLARD'S LILLIPUTIANS AT THE EMPIRE.

Clever Combination of Children Artistes.

Last night's performance by the Pollard Lilliputian Opera Company at once stamped them not only as an extremely clever collection of children, but also as artistes of a high mark. The happy way in which they go through their work without showing the least signs of fatigue is sufficient evidence of the manner in which their welfare is attended to. The accurate manner in which the parts were pourtrayed and the neatness and exactitude of the dancing reflected the highest praise on those responsible for the children's stage training. So versatile are the Lilliputians that at times one is apt to forget the artistes are only children. An exceedingly pleasing feature is the pretty individual voices the children have, each one snewing that every thought is given to the training of the vocal powers.

"The Girl from Paris" with which the Company opened a fortnight's stay is a piece which had a big run some few years back. To Ivy Polard must the palm be given, her conception of the part of the Gay Parisienne was a revelation of what a child can do. She gave a pretty and piquant performance, and in her songs used an admirably imitated French accent. Next come the twin brothers Fred and John Heintz. The former took part of Mr. Ebenezer Honeycomb, a shining light, and the latter that of the French spy. Both parts require clever mimicry work and both boys showed themselves to be promising character actors

To-night "A Runaway Girl" ought to draw a crowded house. This afternoon at 5th October, "The Girl from Paris" will be repeated at a Matinee, when children will be admitted for half price. On Monday afternoon at 5, a Matinee of "A Runaway Girl" will be presented and on Monday night "The Belle of New York" will be played.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

THE management of this very popular show have always had something special for their Christmas week programme and that for this week this year is no exception to their rule. A beautifully coloured film, illustrating "A Christmas Dream", will doubtless be very much appreciated by the little ones, whose feast Christmas is; while the comic films will be a source of great amusement and merriment to all. "Eat your Soup," describes the waywardness of a child and the consequent trouble occasioned to his father and mother as also to some of their neighbours, both in a motor-car and in a train. In another comic film is illustrated the tendency, which exists, for more than one male member of a family to take a violent fancy to the same young lady and the awkward positions caused thereby and their serious consequences. Another colored film tells a very true story, confirming the old truth, "Honesty is the Best Policy," as the young lady, who has come across a pocket-book full of bank notes, which she hands over to a policeman, finds that her honest action is subsequently rewarded by him being adopted by its rightful owner and she reaps the joys of a good home. A dramatic film—"The Two Friends"—tells of the faithfulness of little Jane's lovely dog, for while she was locked up in a cellar by thieves, little Moustache, her pet dog, runs off to warn the reapers of her danger and on their being apprised of it in this marvellous way, they return and driving away the robbers, save little Jane. "The Romance of the Boot and the Dancing Slipper", and "The Rouse under Repairs" will also give the children much reason for amusement and laughter. It is a time for special pleasure for the youngsters and every Pater-familias will doubtless take advantage of the forethought of the management in providing such an excellent programme, by giving all his olive branches the opportunity of witnessing this show during the week.

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 4th Dec. on 141·14 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week.....	5,000	17,000	.....	22,000
Or per mile of Railway.....	35	121	.....	156
For previous 21 weeks of half year	1,11,170	3,09,232	1,618	4,22,020
Total for 22 weeks	1,16,170	3,26,232	1,618	4,44,020
COMPARISON.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	6,578	30,264	50	36,892
Per mile of Ry.	47	214	...	961
Total to corresponding date..	1,41,210	4,62,227	4,115	6,07,552

Decrease for the week.....Rs. 14,392
Do. to date.....Rs. 1,63,532

MR. Campbell of the Anglo-Indian Temperance League arrived at Amritsar yesterday.

WHAT ABOUT GERMANY?

Mr. Blatchford's Articles.

OFFER ACCEPTED.

London, December 11.

The following statement in the "Daily Mail" explains a recent remark by Sir Edward Grey: In his letter, published in our issue of yesterday, Mr. Robert Blatchford, the editor of the leading Socialist journal, the "Clarion," asked us to give him an opportunity of stating in the "Daily Mail" his views with regard to Germany's naval preparations.

To-day we are able to announce that he has submitted to us a series of articles which he has already written setting forth his views on the position.

The offer of these articles was made on his part spontaneously without any stipulation whatever as to fee or payment.

In view of the extreme importance of the subject we willingly give him the hospitality of our columns, and we shall begin the publication of the articles on Monday.

THE ARTICLES.

The following are the headings of the articles, which will be published daily:—

1—The German Menace.
2—Evidences of German Hostility.
3—Conciliation or Compromise.
4—The Evidence of Facts.
5—Wanted, a Man.
6—Armageddon, the Greater Danger.
7—The Task.
8—The Cost.
9—Soldiering of Slavery?
10—A Word for the Dear Homeland.

A TALK WITH MR. BLATCHFORD.

A man of middle height, broad-shouldered, soldierly in bearing, a fact that would stand out in any assembly by virtue of its strong outline and brilliant compelling dark eyes, Mr. Blatchford speaks in the quiet, measured tone of the man who has weighed his words well. There is a pleasant hint of the North Country accent in his vowels, as he sits by the fire pulling at a briar pipe, while we discuss his anxiety to arouse the nation to the danger we are in.

"Of course, they'll all be down on me," he says cheerfully, "but I can't keep quiet. Some people talk of this as a recent craze of mine. I've been worrying over it for years. Now the critical period is at hand. I know what I'm risking. I can't help it. I must speak out."

He gives a half-regretful glance around his little study. More than half the wall-space is covered by books—the books he could be quite content to settle down among if only—if only he were somebody else! All the wall that is not hidden by book-shelves is hung with pictures. He loves sea pieces—many of them delicate little water-colours, seizing a fugitive effect; a jolly Dutch mynheer of the seventeenth century; and some portraits on which his eye lingers tenderly.

He has a charming talent for water-colour sketching himself. He loves his home with entirely English devotion. "Why," he seems to ask himself, as he looks around, "can't I just read and paint and enjoy myself?"—a question which occurs at times to all active spirits and to all who have been born with something to say, but the quiet life of the study and dilettantism and domesticity is not for them; they could not bear to be merely lookers-on.

"What prompted me to write these articles which are to appear in the 'Daily Mail'? Why," he says, forcibly, "the danger we are in. I think the final impulse came the other day, when I got back from Germany and saw the squalor and wretchedness of the Borough of Bermondsey and the rest of London's under-world. You don't see anything like that in Germany, and I thought to myself, Is this how we are preparing to fight for the existence of our Empire? What use will these ragged, famished spectres be when we have our backs to the world?

GERMANY'S DESTINY.

"That the German people want war with Britain I do not believe, nor do we want war with them, but force of circumstances may be too strong for both of us. The rulers of Germany and many of the educators of Germany have got the idea that Germany has an Imperial destiny. I don't believe it; I don't think Germans are built that way. They are not like the Romans and the English, born managers of men. However, they are doing all they can to hasten that destiny. They are pushing forward their armament, secretly, as fast as they can. At Essen they won't let anyone go near the gun factories. Why? They aren't making valentines there!

"

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The Bombay Gazette.
SATURDAY, DEC. 25, 1909.

NYASALAND.

THE agricultural development of Nyasaland was the subject of an interesting paper read before the Colonial section of the Royal Society of Arts by Mr. S. Simpson on November 30. This strip of land, 520 miles long by some 50 to 100 broad, seems but a small affair compared to other divisions of the great Dark Continent, but the lecturer proved its growing importance and the advantages it offers to wise exploiters of its fertile soil. Dr. Livingstone first made the district known to England in 1859; thirty years later it became a British Protectorate under Sir Harry Johnstone, and is now governed by Sir Alfred Sharpe and a Legislative Council. It speaks volumes for the persistent courage of its administrators in fighting the continuous native wars and risings and the natural resistance of all indigenous races to settled methods of agriculture, that hopes are now entertained of the country being able to pay its own way. Mr. Simpson's work lay in developing the agricultural possibilities of the Protectorate. Recognising with the eye of an expert the climatic and soil diversities of the tract and the stage reached by the crops favored of the natives, he decided on what should be encouraged and what might be allowed to slide. The climate and the temperature vary considerably, the rainfall ranges from 35 inches annually in some spots to over 70 in others. The soil differs quite as much from a heavy red clay to light sandy loams. The native never cared to work more than was necessary, but he is becoming accustomed and willing to toil for longer spells. He is still faithful to the hoe as a breaker of the ground, the plough is and will continue to be a most distasteful instrument to him. There are about six hundred Europeans in Nyasaland, and one million natives; Indians are about as numerous as Europeans, carry on much of the industries and the trading and are a very useful section of the population. Coffee heads the list of profitable crops, but cotton is now creeping up to a high place. Mr. Simpson found that the Nyasalanders relied too much on one product, coffee, outside their ordinary food-stuffs, maize, millet and the like. With true wisdom, he advised a broadening of the bases of production. The cultivators had been planting coffee everywhere in clay or sandy loam indifferently. It soon deteriorated, and as with any other decadent plant the quality once debased cannot be recovered. A better system of planting was inaugurated, shade trees were abolished, finer stocks provided, weeding and drainage adopted, and the coffee grown is now excellent, giving a steady return on the right soil.

Cotton has been cultivated since 1902. As the plant did well, the industry became most popular, with the result that any and every variety was introduced and grown in every sort of soil and elevation, until, although a huge acreage was under the crop in 1905, it gave but a poor return. Here again the expert's advice modified proceedings, threw useless tracts out of cotton, the end justifying the harsh means, for this year, 1908-1909, the acres under cotton were fewer by 12,000, but the return gave £22,539 more. American Upland seed has appreciated in parts of Nyasaland, until it sells in the English market at 2d to 2½d per pound higher than the same cotton grown in the United States, a satisfactory and unique experience. This success has not been attained without many a bitter battle against insects, a war which no treaty of peace will unfortunately ever disturb. Tobacco is the next best of the great crops of the Protectorate. South Africa used to absorb all the leaf grown there, but that market getting overloaded and depressed, the price offered was too low for profit. The Imperial Tobacco Company of Great Britain and Ireland was appealed to by the British Central Africa Company and they sent out an expert in 1906, to see what could be done. Samples of tobacco sent home the following year tempted the Company to buy a factory near Blantyre and a busy local market was established on the cash payment system. The acreage under tobacco has more than doubled since 1906, and its value more than quadrupled Last year over 254 tons were exported, the local price of which varied from 2½d to 9d per pound, leaving enough margin for profit when curing, stripping, packing and freight were paid for. The care required in growing tobacco must never slacken from start to finish, consequently well-paid supervision is necessary, but the gain is worth all the trouble expended. Rubber, as elsewhere, is making progress here. The 202 acres under this plant in 1902 are now represented by 3,523, mostly under Ceara which is found to be most suitable to the climate. The Para variety can grow comfortably only in the Lake district, that area being limited, it can never give a large return, while the Ceara does well everywhere. Different hemps are easily grown, but as the machinery for dealing with the fibre is very expensive, it does not pay to cultivate small patches. Nevertheless the industry is coming on. The tea grown, though good, only suffices so far for the wants of the inhabitant.

As for domestic animals, horses are ruled out by the prevalence of horse sickness; mules are more useful and donkeys are plentiful. The Indian buffalo was introduced, but disappointed many hopes by failing to acclimatise itself, as did likewise the camel. Cattle formed the chief wealth of the natives though little care was bestowed on their breeding or management. As oxen are absolutely essential for transport purposes in this land of, but one short railway, the authorities have imported short horns and some Indian strains for crossing with the cattle of the country and the improvement in size and physique of the younger generations is very satisfactory. The tsetse fly is unfortunately rampant in many localities, although the medical department keeps a watchful eye on its breeding haunts, and prescribed precautions are carefully observed. Cattle are cheap enough, £5 a head being the accepted value; sheep, goats and pigs abound and supply all local demands for them. The fowl farmer can make a success with poultry, turkeys and ducks which flourish when imported. The native method of agriculture is as backward here as in other parts of Africa, and as exhausting to the soil and to the wooded areas near the spots arbitrarily selected for cultivation. The chief food of the people are maize, millet, cassava beans, groundnuts, sweet patatoes and pumpkins, and all these grow with the greatest ease in the fertile soil. The sugarcane is becoming common and rice is cultivated and exported where transport is available. The castor oil plant is happy everywhere and yields a fair crop of seeds for export. The timber useful for building and for firewood is in general of small dimensions, though larger trees flourish in the mountain valleys and ravines. The African mahogany, a fine tree, affords wood for furniture and the cypress forests on the slopes of the Mlanje Mountain are most valuable to builders, the timber being impervious to white ants. Bamboos are general and are widely utilised. For firewood and minor building operations, the best timber comes from the various Eucalypti, the Pride of India, and acacias. On the whole, Nyasaland is as well provided with everything that can supply the necessaries of life and many of its comforts and luxuries as any part of the continent recently explored. Game abounds in its plains and highlands. The variety in its climate makes residence, especially in the fine Shire districts, and by no means an unwise or unpleasant experiment.

IMPERIAL LAND LEAGUE. AMONGST the many imperial institutions, which seem to spring into existence in England almost every day—some we fear but to spring up and wither—a new one, or at any rate comparatively unknown one is the Imperial Land League. We cannot express any great hopes for its endurance, but the idea at least is original and is worth some short reference. Briefly it is that municipalities should assist in Colonial expansion, by acquiring and exploiting new tracts of country and taking to themselves, the profits which may accrue therefrom. The originator describes it thus: "Let every city and district in Great Britain mark off a slice of land in the Oversea Dominions, and acquire and hold it in perpetuity as a heritage for its people. Let working capital then be obtained by loan, upon which voluntary taxation might pay the interest, and the land worked and new centres of industry be established upon it, with the purpose of (1) absorbing by degrees the unemployed of each town or district; (2) creating new sources of revenue to go against taxation at home; and (3) ensuring in perpetuity an Imperial heritage for the people of these Islands." It sounds a very pretty scheme, but its only flaw appears to be that the over-burdened municipalities have no surplus cash to invest in any such expensive enterprises, and their power for taking up loans, if not already exhausted, is required for more immediate needs. We do not think that Mr. Winston-Churchill, who is reported to be the new President of the Local Government Board, will look favourably on applications for new powers for this purpose. The Secretary of the League issues a long statement of work done during the last year, the substance of which is that certain municipal officials are considering the scheme and "the plan is germinating." We fear the stage of germination will be a long continued one.

THE REVIVAL OF APPRENTICESHIP. ATTENTION is drawn to the revival in the general interest taken in the question of apprenticeship by the recent meeting at the Mansion House under the ægis of the new Lord Mayor, himself an ardent advocate of the cause. It has been argued that the decline in apprenticeships has been commensurate with the increase in unemployment, and it is not hard to see that this is so since the boy who has no regular trade to carry him through life, must be the first to find himself out of work when trade is bad. There is fairly sound proof of this since the great bulk of applicants to distress committees are unskilled or non-skilled irregular labourers. What the country needs is not unskilled casual workmen but skilled regular workmen, and since even in bad times there is generally enough work for the skilled man, it is argued that the revival of apprenticeships will bring about the needed reform and decrease unemployment. The revival, however, is not without its difficulties, and it has not yet been proved that it will be the panacea which its advocates would have one believe. A writer in the journal of the Royal Society of Arts deals with this point of view. The principle of apprenticeship] is that people shall enter, in early youth, the craft in which they will remain to the end. Each craft, therefore, it is pointed out, would be self-contained from start to finish. The question naturally arises, is that always possible under the present industrial conditions? Some industries want comparatively few boys from school, and only recruit at later ages. Some use far more boys than men. It is here, in what are called the "blind-alley" occupations, that apprenticeship is impossible. Boys and girls are employed in, say, a factory upon some special light work, minding a simple machine, paper folding, packing, and the like, or they are employed as newspaper boys, messenger boys, and van boys. They enter, not as learners but as wage earners, doing some work they can do as well as, or better than, grown people. It is when they grow up, and begin to expect the wages of adults, that the trouble begins. They cannot obtain these wages in their present occupation, and so they must search for other work which, oftner than not, they cannot find. They have no trade, and no resource except unskilled labour. Not only has their early occupation not fitted them for more important work, oftener than not they have lost the habits of obedience and regularity taught at school. Nor is it by any means true that the unemployed are confined to the unskilled workers. For example, the men included in the Trade Union returns consist almost entirely of skilled workmen, yet they always have from 2 to 9 per cent. of their number unemployed. There is no doubt, however, of the need of a revival of the principle of apprenticeship even if not of the whole system itself. The youthful worker should be regarded as something more than cheap labour should, in fact, be looked upon as a valuable asset in the making and unless there be some return to this idea it is difficult to see how the various trades which demand highly skilled labour are to be carried on.

SIR WILLIAM WILLCOCKS, Sir Felix and Lady Seman, are among the passengers who arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from England, per P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Salsette." Princess Carola Hohenlohe and Count and Countess Renesse are among the passengers by the Austrian Lloyd's steamer "Vorwaerts," which sails to-morrow for China and Japan.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 4th December shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1908 of 262,761 maunds with an increase of Rs. 14,029 in the earnings.

THE Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces is pleased to exempt the following gentlemen from personal attendance in the Civil Courts of the Central Provinces :—Raja Raghojirao, G. M. Chitnavis, Diwan Bahadur Kasthurchand Dama Kuar Laxamanrao Bhonsala, Raja Thakatsingh, Raja Kamranshah, Thakur Mardanshah, Pandit Nandram Mulguzar, and Rai Bahadur Hariharsingh Tahikdar, Chandpur Padampur estate.

IT has already been announced that the Secretary of State will recruit 25 engineers, and the following rule has been made in respect of the probationary period :—It is advisable that candidates, who have been through a college course, and have obtained one of the degrees should have had at least one full year's practical experience under a corporate member of the institution of Civil Engineers at the time, when they appear before the Selection Committee. Those who have taken no College course should have had a full three years of such practical experience. In the event of any candidate being selected, who has not in the opinion of the Selection Committee, had sufficient practical experience, he may be required to undergo after his arrival in India, a year's probation in charge of works, and his final appointment may be made dependent upon the result of such probation.

THE *Novoe Vremya* states that a deputation of native clergy, headed by a representative of the Dalai Lama, has arrived at St. Petersburg from Mongolia.

The marriage arranged between Ronald George, second son of W. Middleton Campbell, and Ivy Maud, daughter of Arthur Meredith, I.C.S., will take place at Delhi on Jan. 29.

An engagement is announced between Robert Erskine Holland, I.C.S., Political Agent, Muscat, second son of Professor Holland, K. C., and Frances Gwendoline Crow, elder daughter of F.E. Crow, His Britannic Majesty's Consul at Basreh.

THROUGH the death of Dr. Alex Groves Duff, which is reported to have occurred at his residence at Palmeraton, New Zealand, another Mutiny veteran passes away. He had lately gone to Palmeraton to live. He resided for about thirty years in Nelson, and had at one time been surgeon of the Totara Hospital. Dr. Duff was born in Calcutta on July 19, 1834, and had a most varied career in the Mutiny.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

THE POLITICAL WAR.—OUTBREAK OF HOSTILITIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DECEMBER 10.

WE all know the advantage that is supposed to accrue to the fighter who "gets his hand in first." That is the position of the Liberal Party who have practically had the field all to themselves this week so far as the bigger men are concerned. The first move in the campaign, which in some ways is a nuisance but will help us through the tedium of the Christmas holidays, was Mr. Lloyd-George's speech a week ago at the National Liberal Club. This was followed the same night by Lord Lansdowne's address at Plymouth in connection with the annual meeting of the Liberal-Unionist caucus, a speech that was almost too moderate for some of his friends and which shows that if the Conservatives win, they will probably outbid their opponents in proposing to ameliorate the more pressing of the social evils which confront us. At any rate, that is how I read Lord Lansdowne's sympathetic references to the condition of the unfortunate. He said:—"You have been told—I think the Chairman said so this evening—that this Budget contains provisions which are of a Socialistic character. (Cheers.) At any rate, there is no doubt whatever that many of them are drawn from Socialist sources and inspired by Socialist suggestions (cheers), nor is there any doubt that they are welcomed by Socialists, who presumably know very well what they want, welcomed as a payment on account considerably in excess of anything they had ventured to expect. (Cheers.) I am not going to stand here and say hard things about those who hold Socialistic views. It is to my mind not very difficult to understand that Socialism should be popular among some sections of the working classes of this country. They see great extremes of wealth and poverty, great contrasts between luxury on the one hand, privation on the other; they feel that there is something amiss and that some effort should be made to put things on a different footing; and I think I may say in all sincerity that in those feelings they have all right-thinking people with them. (Cheers.) There has been a desire that we should do what we could to improve the condition of the wage-earning classes in this country, and endeavour to make their life brighter and more attractive, and it is, I think, rightly conceded that it is right and fair that the wealthy classes should contribute out of their superfluities towards the achievement of these objects, and any question of private convenience should not be allowed to stand in the way when those public interests were at stake. (Cheers.)" Mr. Churchill's "whirlwind campaign" has showed that his physical powers are greater than what we have hitherto supposed, and Mr. Burns, who boasts that he will make us all marvel by his energy in his stiff fight at Battersea, will have to look sharp if he is to outrival Mr. Winston Churchill. No doubt, the country has been impressed by the superior activity of the Liberals during the past week, the Conservatives, however, will make a better show next week; meetings are not everything as some people seem to think. It is too often forgotten by both sides that the important factor in a general—indeed in a by-election always—is not the fervour of the thick and thin party men, but the attitude of the non-attached voters. It is notorious that for a long time, at great expense and with much labour, an immense amout of spade work has been done throughout the Kingdom by the agents of the Tariff Reform League. Moreover, it is undesirable that amongst the Liberals there are a large number of the more quiet sort who, while they do not love the House of Lords, are really thankful to the Peers for refusing to pass the Finance Bill. It may be true, as some Liberals think, that everything is over except the shouting. For the above and other reasons I still think that the issue is extremely doubtful. One feature of the approaching General Election is novel—I mean the participation of suffragettes, at any rate in a highly-organized manner, and this promises some fun. All London is laughing to-night at the hunt for hidden suffragettes in Albert Hall.

PARLIAMENTARY REPUTATIONS.

In its review of the last session of the expiring Parliament, the *Times* declares that the "lofty eloquence" of Lord Morley has been the outstanding feature in the House of Lords, while in the Lower House—if I dare so describe it—Mr. Austen Chamberlain "has distinctly increased his reputation by the thoroughness and resourcefulness with which he combated the Budget." Unprejudiced onlookers cannot but agree, Mr. Austen Chamberlain's success has been very marked. One no longer hears Liberals sneering at his want of grasp in financial matters as they constantly did four years ago, and I do not think that Mr. Lloyd-George intended to disparage Mr. A. Chamberlain when the Chancellor of the Exchequer described Lord St. Aldwyn as "the greatest of the Tory financier," adding, "I am not sure that I should not be right if I said the only Tory financier." Throughout the protracted debates in the House of Commons on the Budget, Mr. Lloyd-George has, so far as my observation goes, always treated Mr. A. Chamberlain as a foeman worthy of his (the Chancellor's) steel. As to reputations made in the Parliament as a whole, I should say that they are singularly few less in number than the reputations lost or diminished. Much as I like Mr. Burns—and they all (Socialists excepted) love Jack—I cannot honestly say that in my opinion he has realised the hopes of his friends. I speak of his Parliamentary record only. Of his work in his department I do not feel competent to speak, but he has certainly been a hard-working, perhaps the most hard-working Minister. Mr. Simon, the lawyer, and Mr. Harold Cox, the free lance, have been each in his own way the greatest successes on the Ministerial side. Lord Robert Cecil, I should say is easily first amongst those who, since the beginning of 1906, have sat on the left of the Speaker's chair. If one were to accept as true all the things said about Mr. J. D. Rees by certain people, he would be remembered as the champion bore of the second Parliament of King Edward VII, but that would be to do him an injustice. As a matter of fact, this Parliament has not developed a champion bore though one or two of the members of the "Indian group" have almost attained that position. Except that he a little overdid his part, Mr Rees has done extremely well, and what is of most importance, he seems to have known how to get on the right side of his puritanical constituents. They have evidently not gone to Sir Henry Cotton or Mr. Keir-Hardie for their advice. At any rate, I see it announced in this morning's papers that the joint Montgomery Boroughs Liberal Association yesterday unanimously adopted Mr. Rees as their candidate. Mr. Donald Smeaton, who has not worked with the Indian Irreconcilables and who has been in a quiet way a useful member is retiring, and the Stirlingshire Liberals, who must be Imperialists, have chosen as his successor a gentleman from a still more remote part of the Empire, New Zealand.

PROGRESS IN THE PUNJAB.

A few years ago the Indian Section of the Royal Society of Arts commenced a series of papers on the Provinces of India, which when completed ought to be brought out in book form. Bombay, Bengal, Madras, Burma, Assam, Sind have each had their turn. Yesterday the Punjab was dealt with by Sir James Wilson, who has recently returned to England preparatory, I believe, to retiring from the I.C.S. after a distinguished career which only stopped short at the highest post of all in the Northern Province. His late chief, Sir Charles M. Rivaz occupied the chair and the distinguished audience included Lord Radstock, Lady Ibbetson, Lady Wilson, Sir Stewart Colvin Bayley, Sir William Lee-Warner, Sir Thomas Raleigh, Sir George Birdwood, who on the previous day celebrated his 78th birthday, Sir Bampfylde Fuller, Sir Frederic Fryer, Sir Colin Scott Moncrieff, Sir James LaTouche, Sir T. W. Holderness, Sir T. H. Holdich, Sir Andrew Wingate, Sir James L. Walker, Sir M. M. Bhownaggree, Sir Charles Lyall, Mr. T. H. Thornton, C.S.I., Mr. H. Luttman-Johnson, Mr. T. J. Bennett and the Secretary of the Section (Mr. S. Digby). The *Times* thinks so much of the paper, that it reports it at considerable length besides publishing a leading article on the subject. It is interesting to note that even the *Times*, which is almost the only London paper that takes pains to keep itself continuously informed about India, is astonished by what Sir James Wilson told us about the number of Indians employed as Government servants in the Punjab, so prevalent is the belief here, that the avenue to all public appointments above the rank of peon is denied to His Majesty's Indian subjects. "They (the British rulers) have," says the leading journal, "established the system under which it (the Punjab) is governed, they have created the spirit and traditions of the administration, and it is they who, by their influence, have set and maintain the tone of the service. But most of our readers, we imagine will be surprised to learn from Sir James Wilson, how small is the proportion of Englishmen amongst the public servants of the province. All the subordinate officials are Indians. There are but a hundred Europeans, for example amongst the 20,000 members of the Police force. But the Indians also hold a very large number of the higher appointments. There are 260 Indians who are Honorary Magistrates. Twenty-two of the twenty-nine District Judges are Indians. Two Indians usually occupy seats in the highest Civil and Criminal Court, and two of the Divisional Judges are Indians. There were nine members of the old Legislative Council and four of the nine were commonly Indians. Every district has its District Board, and more than one-third of the members of these Boards are elected. These Boards, it is true, are usually content to leave the decision of most questions to the superior knowledge of the Deputy Commissioner, who presides over their deliberations and their constituents have been equally satisfied with this arrangement. The hereditary headmen and the chief landowners also play a useful part in the administration. The influence of the latter, based on their wealth, their character, and the traditional respect of their neighbours, is very great, and it is loyally employed." An old Bombay official, Mr. R. A. L. Moore, read a rather polemical paper before another Society a few days previous on "Mr. Keir Hardie's India," in which that peripatetic politician was, to use a colloquialism, shown up, but I am not sure that Sir James Wilson's calm survey of the present condition of the mass of the population in one of the congeries of states that go to make up what the member for Merthyn Tydvil would call the "natives of India" is not the best reply to his errors. We often hear that Indian officials are wanting in sympathy. The tone and substance of Sir J. Wilson's paper show that this charge cannot be properly brought against him. In describing the various races comprising the Punjab population, he said:—"Some prefer the impulsive responsiveness of the Mohammedan Jat, others the stolid self-containedness of the Hindu Jat, and others again the frank bearing and shrewd go-aheadness of the Sikh Jat. As for me I love them all." This admirable spirit was also prominent in the speech of the Chairman, and in the remarks of that fine veteran Mr. Thornton. The latter expressed pleasure that the policy of associating the people of India with the Government has been steadily pursued. That policy, he pointed out, is not a new one, so far as the Punjab is concerned, and was strenously advocated half a century ago by the then ruler of the Punjab, Sir Robert Montgomery. A most interesting contribution, and indeed statesmanlike to the discussion, was made by Sir Thomas Raleigh who, *inter alia*, pointed out that neither the politics of the West End nor those of West Ham are at all suited to India. The only policy in India was to deal with the facts and the men on the spot and to go with as few abstract *formulæ* as possible, prepared to treat every case on its own merits.

THE LAST OF THE BOHEMIAN CLUBS.

Bohemianism has almost died out in London, but we have still the Savage Club to remind us of a once prominent and picturesque feature of metropolitan life. The Savage Club, excellent though it be in many ways, must surely have fallen from grace in the eyes of some of the older men on its books, when it admitted those who are neither artists (using that word in its widest sense) nor writers of books or of newspaper articles. Still the Savage Club, with all its up-to-date respectability, could not very well be spired, and there are few of us who have not at one time or another had the pleasure of assisting at one of its delightful Saturday evening entertainments on the Adelphi Terrace. A week ago the Club held its fifty-second anniversary dinner at the Hotel Cecil, the large company including Lords, Admirals, Generals, capitalists and "intellectuals" though the names of the latter are, I observe, not mentioned in the reports of the proceedings. The gentleman who responded to the toast of the evening, proposed by the head of a musical college, described the "ideal Savage" in the following terms:—"Simple and few were the articles of faith of a Savage. He did the best work there was in him in art, literature, science, the drama, music, or journalism. He esteemed wealth, but cared nothing for the rich man as such. He cared for the so-called failures—failures, may be, in pocket, but rich in high aims and artistic dreams. He hated sloppy sentiment, but was full of deep feeling; was self-controlled, heedless of self, and endowed by the immortal gods with the divine gift of humour. He thought well, and was well repaid if he added some colour to the grey drab of our English life." Such a man, the speaker truly said, was the late Honorary Secretary of the Club, Edward Eden Peacock, Manager of the *Morning Post*, and such a man—if he will forgive me for saying so—is the member of the Savage Club, who so creditably and modestly fills the principal post in one of your important institutions in Bombay. I have described the Savage as the last of the Bohemian Clubs. I do not forget the Arts, but a club with an entrance fee of £15 and an annual subscription of seven guineas cannot be very Bohemian.

(Concluded on page 8.)

THE ELECTION CAMPAIGN.

MESSAGES FROM MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

Increase of Voters.

ISSUE OF WRITS POSTPONED.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, DECEMBER 24.

Mr. Chamberlain sent four messages to candidates yesterday. A number of speeches were made yesterday evening. Thereafter there is a cessation for a week.

The issue of writs is postponed until the 10th of January. The Unionists denounce the postponement as a trick in order to enable the first polling to take place on a Saturday which will be favourable to the Liberals.

The new register contains 92,000 more voters than the old one. There are only three seats uncontested by Unionists and fifteen uncontested by Liberals. There are numerous triangular contest where Liberals are opposed to the Labourites. In six constituencies the Unionist are divided.

Lord Milner attended a noisy meeting at Cardiff, during which the audience shouted in chorus, "Damn the consequences."

Earl Cawdor spoke at Wrexham, where there was a prolonged free fight until the interrupters were ejected.

Mr. Lloyd-George was twelve hours travelling through West Wales, crowds at the stations demanding speeches. There were decorations everywhere. He spoke in Welsh at Pwlheli, declaring that it was time to settle once for all the feudal Lords who were demanding that Great Britain should return to the dark ages, when even Russia and Turkey were winning freedom.

Dr. Macnamara, speaking at Finsbury, predicted a record defeat of the Tories.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 24.

The London correspondent of the *Empire* wires to-day:—"The arrangements for polling at the General Election are rapidly approaching completion. The election at Manchester has been fixed to take place on 15th January. This will be the first of the great centres to record its vote. The Unionists are greatly chagrined at this announcement. They were in great hopes that the London polling would be taken first. Seventy-eight Labour candidates will take part in the contest as things stand. At present there will be twenty triangular contests. The Marquis of Breadalbane, one of the most powerful nobles in Scotland, has come out as a supporter of the Budget.

THE GREEK CRISIS.

War Minister Resigns.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, DECEMBER 23.

A telegram from Athens states that, while the Military League has issued a manifesto, declaring its resolve to carry out the will of the nation which Parliament has failed to do, the leaders of the Trade Guilds have offered to support Messrs. Theotokis and Ralli, safeguarding the existence of Parliament. The situation is most involved.

LONDON, DECEMBER 24.

A telegram from Athens states that the crisis is settled, the War Minister having resigned, the Military League rejecting his promotions in the Army.

THE ANGLO-JAPANESE EXHIBITION.

Lord Kitchener's Interest.

LONDON, DECEMBER 24.

Lord Kitchener has telegraphed, signifying his willingness to become the Vice-President of the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition.

COTTON CORNER IN NEW YORK.

Huge Profits.

LONDON, DECEMBER 24.

The *Standard* publishes a telegram from New York, stating that four bulls, headed by Mr. Patten, engineered a cotton raid yesterday forcing up prices. They have gained two and a half millions sterling, since the campaign began.

THE AUSTRALIAN STRIKES.

Leaders Sent for Trial.

LONDON, DECEMBER 23.

A telegram from Sydney states that gas lighting has been resumed. Five of the strike leaders have been committed for trial.

THE CLAPHAM FIRE.

Gift from the Queen.

LONDON, DECEMBER 24.

The Queen has given £100 to the Clapham Fire Fund.

HEAVY WEATHER IN EUROPE.

Shipping in Danger.

LONDON, DECEMBER 23.

A heavy gale and floods have occurred at Oporto. Seven steamers in the harbour are in dangerous positions. Two vessels and many lighters have been sunk.

JAPANESE IN KOREA.

Feeling against Dual Administration.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, DECEMBER 24.

The *Times* Tokio correspondent telegraphs that it is believed that the murder of the Korean Premier was due to his co-operation with the Japanese. Evidently a feeling is growing in unofficial circles of Japan against the present dual administration of Korea.

BELGIUM'S NEW KING.

Attitude towards the Congo.

LONDON, DECEMBER 23.

King Albert, taking the oath, declared that Belgium wishes to adopt a policy of humanity and progress in the Congo. She always kept her promises and when she undertakes to apply to the Congo a policy worthy of her, nobody has the right to doubt her word.

THE CANADIAN NAVY.

Forming a Nucleus.

LONDON, DECEMBER 24.

A telegram from Ottawa states that the Canadian Government has purchased from the Admiralty a twinscrew cruiser "Rainbow" for training purposes as a nucleus of the Canadian Navy. The Government intends buying another and larger vessel.

FRENCH FOREIGN OFFICE.

Improved Relations with Germany.

LONDON, DECEMBER 24.

A debate took place in the French Chamber on the foreign policy. M. Millevoye, a former champion of the aggressive policy, expressed his satisfaction, in the course of the debate, at the improvement in the Franco-German relations arising out of the Morocco Agreement. He deprecated further talk of revanche.

AFGHAN GUN-RUNNERS.

Caught and Deported from Karachi.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, DECEMBER 24.

Some nineteen Afghan traders reported to be dealers in illicit arms in the Gulf were recently arrested here and returned promptly to Peshawar under escort. It is alleged several were wanted by the border authorities as ex-belligerents. They were not brought before a Magistrate here but deported on some exterior authority, the legality of which is open to question as the province of Sind is not under Martial Law.

THE VICEROY'S CHRISTMAS PARTY.

Many Guests Invited.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 24.

The Viceroy and the Countess of Minto proceeded to Barrackpore by motor this afternoon. The following guests for the Christmas party are going up by the "Maund." Major Eustance and Lady Violet Crawley, Hon'ble Mr. M and Mrs. Wingfield, Miss Macnaughton, Colonel and Misses Dunlop Smith, and Miss Smith, Colonel and Mrs. Crooke Lawless.

The following will attend the luncheon party at Government House on Christmas day. General Sir Douglas and Lady Haig, Sir R. and Lady M. Paget and Miss Johnson.

CROP PROSPECTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 24.

Crop telegrams for the week ending 18th December show a good and heavy rainfall over the greater part of Northern India. This has greatly benefited the standing crop and rendered some sowing possible. This season has not affected the movement of prices which remain normal. The condition of cattle is good.

WEEKLY RAINFALL REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 24.

The weekly rainfall summary states that rainfall for the past week was 100 per cent. or more in excess in Baluchistan and the Central Provinces, the rainfall for the period beginning the 3rd December is 20 per cent. or more in excess in Burma, Eastern Bengal, the West of the United Provinces, the whole of the North West of India excluding Baluchistan, the West of Central India, the Central Provinces, North Hyderabad and Mysore and on North Madras Coast.

WORKING OF INDIAN MINTS.

Loss Reported.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 24.

A resolution in the Finance Department has been issued on the working of the Mints at Calcutta and Bombay in 1908-09. It appears the tenders of gold by the public at the mints were less in value than the preceding twelve months by 8½ crores of rupees owing to adverse trade conditions. There were practically no imports of sovereigns. The rupee outturn was also less by nearly 15 crores namely, Rs. 225,37,000. One-anna nickel pieces of the nominal value of Rs.14,08,500 were minted in Bombay during the year. There was a net loss of Rs. 10,71,185 on bronze and copper coinage as compared with a net gain of Rs. 17,36,390 in the preceding year. The loss was due to the return of a comparatively large number of coins from circulation during the year. The Pyix trials of the Indian coins in England were satisfactory.

MAHARAJA OF JODHPORE.

A Carriage Accident.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 24.

The conveyance of the Maharaja of Jodhpore came into violent collision which a private carriage, but the Maharaja was unhurt.

THE NASIK MURDER.

Funeral of Mr. Jackon.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NASIK, DECEMBER 23.

The funeral of Mr. Jackson took place early this morning, the procession starting from his bungalow at 8 o'clock. All the local officers, both European and Native, assembled at the bungalow half an hour earlier. His Excellency the Governor was represented by Mr. Morrison, Commissioner of the Central Division. The coffin was placed on a bier and drawn by native members of the Church Missionary Society Mission at Nasik. It was preceded by the Police Band, which played funeral music at intervals during the progress of the party towards the Cemetery, which is over a mile from the Collector's bungalow. On arriving at the Cemetery gate, a salute was given by a Police guard stationed there. The Reverend W. Wyatt, of the Church Missionary Society, read the funeral service and as the coffin was lowered into the grave, a Police party fired three volleys.

There were numerous floral wreaths, sent by friends and relatives of the deceased, including those from Mrs. Jackson, Mr. Morrison, Mr. Kennedy, Sessions Judge, all the European Officers at present in Nasik, the office staff of the late Collector, and rom a large number of Native gentlemen, including Sirdar Vinchurkar, Rao Bahadur Gole, Government Pleader, Mr. Hormusji Sorabji Lelinvala and others.

The service was most impressive. A large number of people were collected at the grave side. Among those present were: Mr. Morrison, Commissioner of the Northern Division, Mr. Kennedy, Sessions Judge, Captain Betts, Civil Surgeon, Messrs. Mackenzie, Nissim and Jolly, Assistant Collectors, Mr. Thubron, P.W.D.; Mr. Duxbury, Divisional Forest Officer; Mr. Cooke, District Police Superintendent; Mr. White, Principal of the Police Training College; Mr. Guider, Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police; Mr. Harrison, Executive Engineer; Sirdar Vinchurkar, Rao Bahadur Gole, Mr. Hormusji Sorabji Lelinwala, Mr. Khopekar, District Deputy Collector; Mr. Palsikar, Mamlatdar; Mr. Ardeshir Lal Vaidya, City Magistrate; Deputy Police Superintendent Marutirao, Jagirdar Chandorkar, and several members of the Nasik Municipality.

NASIK, DECEMBER 23.

It has now been found that the name of the late Mr. Jackson's assassin is Anant Luximan Ranade, of Aurangabad. His home was Khed in the Ratnagiri District, which he left a long time ago. He has since been under the care of his uncle Govind Bhaskar Barve, a contractor of Hyderabad, Deccan. He was educated at Hyderabad, and latterly at Aurangabad.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DECEMBER 24.

This morning's *Madras Times* referring to the Nasik murder concludes its leader thus: "Had judicious sternness been shown years ago the trouble would almost certainly have been nipped in the bud but, at least it would never have grown to its present proportions. But foolish ideas of gentleness, misconception about a free press, theories of democracy and other concomitants of radical rule at headquarters have paralysed energy in India and now every district official goes about with his life in his hand. But they will not shrink from the position. As before they will visit the people and attend public functions and more of them will fall. It were infinitely easier to face enormous odds in open battlefield than to live daily under an unseen sword of Damocles and yet even this is not the hardest part of the White man's burden and like the rest it will be borne. These outrages may well bring the bitterest tears from the eye, when one loves India and wishes to see the Indian members of the British Empire respected and welcomed in the Colonies and throughout Europe."

The *Hindu* and the *Patriot* denounce the murder which they it characterise as horrible.

A COMMILLA TRIAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COMMILLA, DECEMBER 23.

The case under section 109, Criminal Procedure Code, against Dines Chandra Guha, arrested at Agartala, on the day previous to the installation ceremony of the Maharaja, has been taken up by the Additional District Magistrate. The allegation against the boy is that he could not give a satisfactory account of himself. The Government Pleader wanted to amend the proceedings, but the amendment has not been allowed.

Eleven witnesses for the prosecution have been examined in chief.

The case has been adjourned till the 6th January, for farther evidence.

The defence has reserved cross-examination for the present.

SEIZURE OF A PRESS AT CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 24.

On the 21st December, the Khulna Police Superintendent searched the "Palichitra" Press office and Babu Gobinda Mitra's and Doctor Sarada Bose's houses and arrested Bibhuti Bhusan Bose, Editor, and Abani Mohan Day, printer, under Sections 124A and 153A, bail being refused by the Sub-Deputy Magistrate, before whom the arrested men were produced. The Press and all papers and materials were seized,

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 23.

When Lieutenant-Colonel A. F. Pinhey, C.I.E., vacates the post of Resident at Gwalior to become Private Secretary to the Viceroy, he will be succeeded as Resident by Lieutenant-Colonel C. A Kemball, C.I.E., Political Agent, Loralai, whose place at Loralai will be taken by Major J. F. Whyte returning from leave.

Mr. C. F. Hunter has been appointed by His Majesty's Secretary of State to the Imperial Branch of the Public Works Department of the United Provinces.

Mr. Cyril Vivian Dayliss has been appointed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India to the Superior Accounts Branch of the Public Works Department as an Assistant Examiner 1st Grade, and is posted to the office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Eastern Bengal and Assam.

THE BAKRID FESTIVAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 24.

The Bakrid festival passed off quietly this morning, Police precautions were complete at all important points

RANGOON, DECEMBER 24.

The Bakrid festival passed off without a hitch to-day.

THE CONGRESS.

BOMBAY DELEGATES.

At a meeting of the Council of the Bombay Presidency Association held yesterday under the presidency of Sir Pherozshah M. Mehta, the following gentlemen were elected as Delegates to the Lahore Congress from the Association:—Sir Pherozshah M. Mehta, K.C.I.E., Messrs. Daji A Khare, Gokuldas K Parekh, Chimanlal B Setalwad, D. E. Wacha, H. A. Wadya, H. S. Dikshit, Sir Vithaldas Damodar Thackersey, Kt., Messrs. G. K. Gokhale, C. I. E., Lalji Ramji, Hansraj Pragji Thakersey, Barjor F. Dastoor, J. R. Gharpure, Shapurji N. Gazdar, K Natrajan, V. F. Taraporewalla, R. V. Shringarpure, Rustom K. R. Cama, Dr. N. H. Sukhia, Mr. G. K. Gadgil, Mrs. G. K. Gadgil, Messrs. Jehangir B. D. Petit, Trikamlal R. Desai, N. M. Samarth, B. N. Bhajekar, Lalubhai A. Shah, S. R. Bomanji, Damodar Ratansey, Dharamsey J. Thakersey, D. N. Bahadurji, G. M. Kamat, Rowji V J. Shankerseth, Bhowanidas Narandas Motiwalla, K.G. Desai, R.S. Rustomji, D. G. Padhye, Dr. K. M. Dubash, R. K. Tarachand, N. H. Mehta, D. G. Dalvi, D. R. Manarikar, M. A. Jinnah, Gulabchand Devichand, Snapurji Bhicaji Patel, Ramdatt V. Desai and N. A. Dravid.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, DECEMBER 24.

The list of the Congress delegates for the Punjab is out, It contains about 150 names. The names of only one Mahomedan delegate appears in the list.

LAHORE, DECEMBER 24.

In reply to the invitation of the local Congress Committee to attend the Congress, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta has sent to the General Secretary of the Congress the following message: "Sincerely grateful for the Committee's kind invitation. I am deeply grieved at not being able to accept it."

It appears that the Punjab public are taking a sympathetic interest towards the Congress. One vernacular paper the "Subah," a morning daily, enthusiastically exhorts the Punjabees to join the Congress and to sympathise with Congress ideals.

Mr. Gokuldas Parekh will arrive on the morning of the 26th. Among notable delegates the Hon'ble Mr. S. Sinha from Behar and Senathi Rajah, Bar.-at-Law, from Travancore, have already arrived, the latter gentleman is well known in London society having lived many years there and was a delegate at the Diamond Jubilee of the late Queen.

LAHORE EXHIBITION.

Visited by Lieut.-Governor.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, DECEMBER 24.

Sir Louis and Lady Dane paid a visit to the Punjab Exhibition on Thursday. After inspecting the Bee House, Sir Louis and Lady Dane made a detailed inspection of the Patiala Court which is one of best arranged sections in the Exhibition. His Honour congratuated the Patiala Durbar on the very creditable collection of forest products.

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL SCHOLARSHIPS.

Offer in the United Provinces.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, DECEMBER 24.

The United Provinces Government has called for applications for technical scholarships of £150 a year, each tenable for two years in England or any other Western country, enabling each holder to get instruction in one of the following five industries:—extraction of alkalies, manufacture of sugar, manufacture of vegetable oils, wood-dyeing, and mechanical engineering.

Candidates may not be degree holders but must possess a thorough knowledge of English and be qualified by scientific education or practical experience to profit by the training abroad. Either they should have some connection with their chosen industry already or be in a position to turn the new knowledge to profit. Applications must reach the Secretary to Government, Industries Department, Allahabad, not later than 1st March 1910.

MASULIPATAM POLITICAL BURGLARY.

Accused Released on Bail.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DECEMBER 24.

An appeal was filed on Tuesday in the political burglary case of Masulipatam against the conviction and sentence by the Deputy Magistaate. Mr. A. C. Dutt, District Judge, ordered the release of both the men on bail and two sureties of Rs. 2,000 each.

TELEGRAPH PEONS OF LAHORE.

Strike Threatened.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, DECEMBER 24.

There is a rumour that all Telegraph peons of the Central Telegraph Office, Lahore, 30 in number, have given 24 hours' notice to the Telegraph Superintendent to go on strike unless the Government quarters are restored to them which they had to vacate to make room for linemen. They think this is a great hardship. Their 24 hours' notice terminates tomorrow.

INDIGO CROP ESTIMATE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 3.

The final memorandum on the indigo crop of the season 1909-10 shows that the total area of the present season is estimated at 290,300 acres, which represents a net increase of 6,400 acres or 2·3 per cent. on the figure for 1908-09, but this is no indication of any revival of the indigo industry as compared with the average of five years ending 1907-08. The preset area falls short by 40 per cent.

ALLEGED SYSTEMATIC SWINDLING.

Accused to be Sent to Bombay.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 23

Bamapado Mookerjee, an inhabitant of Hooghly, formerly a clerk on the E. B. S. Railway, who with his wife had, it is alleged, for a long time been carrying on syatematic swindling all over India and Burma, was brought down here this morning from Rajshahi Jail en route to Bombay, where he is wanted in a swindling case. So far he has, it is alleged, cheated bankers and merchants to the extent of twenty lakhs by forgery and false personation.

THE Annual I. M. S. Dinner was held this week at the Punjab Club Lahore.

THE NEW COUNCILS.

Madras Members.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DECEMBER 24.

The Government have published an order laying down that a paid Chairman of a Municipality is not a Government official for the purposes of the rules for the election of members to the Imperial and Provincial Legislative Councils, unless he is a Government officer whose services have been lent to the Municipality.

The Fort St. George "Gazettee" Extraordinary, issued to-day, says:—The Governor, is pleased to declare that the election of Mr. T. S. Balakrishna Iyer by the Municipal Councils and District and Taluq Boards in the Districts of Salem, Coimbatore, and the Nilgiris as an Additional Member of the Council is void on the ground that he was not eligible for election by the said constitutency in accordance with the provisions of Regulation V. This cancels the previous Notification in so far as Mr. T. S. Balakrishna Iyer is concerned. The Governor calls upon the Municipal Councils of the District and Taluka Boards in Salem, Coimbatore and the Nilgiris to elect another person within one month from the date of this notification.

The Governor, however, nominated Mr. T.S. Balakrishna Iyer to be an Additional Member of Legislative Council.

The Governor-in-Council has decided to modify the order in respect of Village Officers. Government Pleaders and Public Prosecutors do not occupy the same position as ordinary Government servants. They should, for purposes of the Councils Act, be considered to be persons in the service of the Crown. Village Officers are also to be held as officials. In the case of others who get a fixed salary, their services will be considered as occasion arrives.

MADRAS, DECEMBER 24.

The elections to the Madras Legislative Council are almost complete and the representatives returned belong to one class, and that class which has in the past monopolised politics, but they are all men of more or less moderate views and most of them have excellent public records. The elections have been fought straight-forwardly and without personal animosity. For the Northern group Mahomedans Mr. Mohomed Abdul Kudus Badsha Saheb has been elected securing 164 votes against 122 obtained by Mr. Zainulabdin Sahib.

Mr. J. G. Hamilton, of the South Mysore Planters Association, has been elected to represent the planters.

SAD CASE OF HYDROPHOBIA.

Many Patients for Pasteur Institute.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DECEMBER 24.

On Wednesday at the Artillery Camp of Birsandra, an unfortunate accident occurred. Gunners Collins and McLaughlin, 16th Battery, R. F. A., were bitten by a mad dog.

On Thursday, Collins developed symptoms of hydrophobia and was brought into Bangalore Station Hospital, when the disease became worse and in the dying struggles bit and scratched his attendants including Captain de la Cour, R.A.M.C., Lieutenant Lochrin, R.A.M.C., two Assistant Surgeons and two orderlies. Collins died yesterday and was buried with military honours in the evening.

Captain de la Cour and Lieutenant Locherin, the Assistant Surgeons, Gunner McLaughlin and the orderlies all left for Coonoor for treatment at the Pasture Institute.

MYSTERIOUS FIND OF A REVOLVER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 24.

Inspector Mulcahy is investigating rather a mysterious find of a revolver under a culvert outside the Presidency Jail limits. The revolver, which is a small six-chambered one, was simply useless owing to the amount of rust it had accumulated. By the appearance of the weapon there seems to be no doubt that it must have been there for a very long time and thrown away by some one out of fear during the searches which closely followed the detection of the Alipore Bomb conspiracy.

REVENUE RETURNS.

General Improvement Shown.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 24.

Revenue returns up to November show that the gross Civil revenue brought to account to the end of November is Rs. 4,280 crores against Rs. 4 221 crores in the corresponding period of last year or an increase of Rs, 59 lakhs. Land Revenue was better by Rs. 1.69 crores, but opium worse by Rs. 1.48 crores. The Salt Revenue is practically the same as last year, Stamps better by Rs. 30 lakhs and Excise by Rs. 5 lakhs, but Customs are worse by Rs. 30 lakhs. Another item which shows improvement is Forest be 99 Rs. 9 lakhs.

On the expenditure side Famine Relief claimed only 9 lakhs against 94 lakhs of rupees during the corrresponding period of last year.

Under the non-civil departments the Post Office is better by Rs. 83 lakhs, but the Telegraph is still disappointing both on the revenue and expenditure sides.

PLAGUE IN JAPAN.

Quarantine to be Enforced.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 24.

Intimation having been received of the outbreak of plague in Kobe in Japan, it has been declared an infected port and the plague regulations which have been issued by Government will be enforced in the ports of Orissa against vessels arriving from Kobe.

HINDU CONFERENCES AT CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 24.

The Maharajah of Burdwan arrived by the Calcutta mail this afternoon and was received at the station by all the leading Hindu gentlemen of the town. He will preside at the Khatri Conference.

Texhs Sahiba, wife of the Tikka Sahib of Nabha, will preside at the Ladies' Conference which takes place here.

PLAGUE IN INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 28.

During the week ending 1st December, the total mortality from plague was 6,159 against 733 cases. Bombay Presidency had 657 deaths, Madras 92, Bengal 366, the United Provinces 2,945 the Punjab 902, Burma 65, the Central Provinces 546, Mysore 80, Hyderabad 8, Central India 28, Rajputana 425 and Kashmir 11.

COLONEL BAIGENT'S CHRISTMAS,

BY A. T. QUILLER-COUCH.

OUTSIDE the railway station Colonel Baigent handed his carpet bag to the conductor of the hotel omnibus—carpet bags had not passed out of fashion in the year 1860—and stood for a moment peering about in the dusk, as if to take his bearings.

"For 'The Dragon,' sir?" asked the conductor.

"'The Dragon?' Yes, certainly," echoed Colonel Baigent, aroused by the name from the beginnings of a brown study. "So 'The Dragon' is still standing, eh?"

"'Twas standing all right when I left it, twenty minutes ago," the man answered flippantly; for to-night was Christmas Eve, and English hotel servants do not welcome guests who stay over Christmas.

But the Colonel remarked nothing amiss in his tone. In fact, he was not listening. He stared out into the mirk beyond the flare of gas in the entrance-way, slowly bringing his mind to bear on the city at his feet, with its mazs of dotted lights. The afternoon had been cold and gusty, with now and then a squall of hail from the northwest. The mass of the station buildings behind him blotted out whatever of daylight yet lingered. Eastward a sullen retreating cloud backed the luminous haze thrown up from hundreds of street-lamps and shopwindows—a haze that faintly silhouetted the clustered roofs. The roofs were wet. The roadway, narrowing as it descended the hill, shone with recent rain.

"You may carry down my bag," said the Colonel. "I will walk. Somewhere to the right here should be a road leading to Westgate, eh?"

"Pisn't the shortest way," the conductor objected.

"I have plenty of time," said the Colonel mildly.

Indeed, a milder-looking man for a hero—he had earned and won his V.C.—or a gentler of address, could scarcely be conceived; or an older-fashioned. His voice, to be sure, had a latent tone of command. But the patient face with its drooping moustache and long grey side-whiskers; the short yet attenuated figure, in a tweed suit of no particular cut; the round felt hat, cheap tie, and elastic-sided boots—all these failed very signally to impress the conductor, who flung the carpet bag inside the omnibus with small ceremony, and banged the door.

"Right, Bill!" he called.

"Go is it?" asked the driver, slewing round in the light of his near-side lamp.

"Might be a commercial—if 'twasn't for his bag, and his way of speakin'."

The omnibus rattled off and down the hill. Colonel Baigent gazed after it, alone beneath the gas-lamp; for the few passengers who had alighted from his train had jostled past him and gone their ways, and his porter had turned back wearily into the station, where express and excursion train had all day been running the Christmas traffic down to its last lees.

Colonel Baigent gazed after the omnibus, then back through the passage-way leading past the booking-office to the platform. All this was new to him. There had been no such thing as railway or railway station thirty-five years ago, when, a boy of seventeen just emancipated from school, he had climbed to the box-seat of the then famous "Highflyer" coach, and been driven homewards to a Christmas in which the old sense of holiday mingled and confused itself with a new and wonderful feeling that school was over and done with for ever.

During his Indian exile he had nursed a long affection for the city; had collected and pored over books relating to it and its antiquities; and now, as he left the station and struck boldly into the footway on the right, he found himself surprisingly at home. The path led him over a footbridge, and along between high garden walls. But it led him surely enough to Westgate, and the spot occupied in Norman times (as he recalled) by five bordels or shanties, where any belated traveller ("such as I to-night," thought the Colonel) arriving after the gates were shut, might find hospitality "for the love of God." The suburb here lay deserted. He halted, and listened to a footfall that died away into the darkness on his right. He felt at home again—here, wrapped around by the ghostly centuries as by the folds of a mantle, and warm within the folds.

Strange to say, the chill came on him as he passed under the arch of Westgate, and into view of the busy High Street, the lit shops, the passers-by jostling upon the pavements, the running newsboys, the hawkers with their barrows, the soldiers strolling five abreast down the middle of the roadway. Here was the whole city coming and going. Here, precisely as he had left it thirty-five years ago, it sprang back into life again, like an illuminated clockwork. No; he was wrong, of course. It had been working all the while, and without intermission, absorbed in its own business—buying and selling, marrying and giving in marriage. He had dropped out, that was all.

The Christmas decorations, the jollity in the voices exchanging Christmas salutations, aggravated the poor Colonel's sense of homelessness, and seemed to mock it. One window displayed a huge boar's head, grinning, with a lemon in its mouth. The proprietor of another had hung his seasonable wares on a small spruce fir, and lit it all over with coloured candles. A poulterer, three doors away, had draped his house-front, from the third storey down, with what at first glance appeared to be a single heavy curtain of furs and feathers—string upon string or hares, of pheasants, of turkeys, fat geese, wild ducks.

This prevailing superabundant good cheer did not, however, extend to the visitor, as the Colonel discovered, within the doorway of "The Dragon." Nor was that doorway the old hospitable entrance through which the stage-coaches had rattled into a paved court lined with red-windowed offices. The new proprietor had blocked all this up with a flight of steps, and an arrangement of mahogany and plate glass. There remained but the arch under which, these years ago, the stout coachman, as he swung his leaders sharp round to the entry, had warned passengers to duck their heads. The Colonel was staring up at it when he became aware of a liveried Boots holding the mahogany door open for him at the head of the steps, and with an expression that did not include "Welcome!" among the many things that it said.

The Boots too plainly was sullen, the young Lady in the office curt and off-hand, the second and only Waiter as nearly as possible mutinous. "All his blooming companions," he explained (though not precisely in these words), had departed to spend Christmas in the bosom of their families. He spoke cockney English, and, in reply to a question (for the Colonel tried hard to draw him into conversation and dissipate his gloom), confessed that he came from Brixton.

Further than this he would not go. In a mortuary silence, the Colonel, seated beneath a gasolier adorned (the mockery of it!) with a sprig of mistletoe, sipped his half-pint of sherry, and ate his way through three courses of a sufficiently good dinner. But better, says Solomon, is a dinner of herbs where love is, than a stalled ox and hatred therewith.

Every time he raised his eyes they rested on the table at which he had dined with his father on the eve of being entered at school. The same table, the same heavy mahogany chairs—he recalled the scroll pattern on their backs. He could see himself there in the corner—a small boy, white in the face and weary with travel, divided between surmise of the morrow and tears for the home left behind. He could see his father seated there in profile, the iron-grey hair, the remembered stoop. Well, they were, all gone now—all, missing whom that night he had come so near to breaking down and weeping. . . Mother, sisters brother, gone one by one during the years of his Indian exile, and himself now left the last of his race, unmarried, and never likely to marry. Why had he come? To revisit his old school! But the school would be closed for the Christmas holidays, the children dispersed to their homes and happy.

Limen amabile
Matris et oscula. . .

He had ordered claret—a bottle of Lafitte, the best the house could produce—and the waiter, impressed a little by the choice, now appeared noiselessly, almost deferentially, at his elbow, and poured out a first glassful of the wine.

"Waiter!"

"Yessir!"

"Where does that music come from?"—for the sound of an antiquated piano had been thrumming for some minutes from a distant room. The music was not ambitious—an old set of quadrille tunes. The Colonel did not recognise it. He had no ear at all for music, and could just distinguish the quickstep of his regiment from "God save the Queen." In fact, when he paid any attention at all to music (and this was rare), it gave him no sensation beyond a vague discomfort.

"It comes from the Assembly Room, sir, at the back of the court."

"Ah! yes. I remember the old Assembly Room. Some one is giving a ball to-night?"

The waiter smiled indulgently. "Oh! no sir. It's Miss Wallas's dancing-class breaking up, that's all.

"Breaking up!" echoed the Colonel, whose mind was sometimes trifle slow in the uptake.

"She rents the room alternate Fridays, sir, and usually gives 'em a little treat just before Christmas. I don't know," pursued the waiter meditatively laying two fingers wide on his chin, "as many people would call it a treat. But the little 'uns likes dressing up in their evening frocks, and the bun and lemonade is well enough for their time of life. There used to be a fiddle too, well as the piano; but the class hev fallen off considerably of late. The management don't like it too well. But there is a notion t'would be unfeelin' to stop it. She's been carrying it on all these years, and her aunt before her. But if it annoys you, sir, I can say a word at the office and get it stopped."

"Heaven forbid!" said the Colonel. But the music made him uncomfortable, nevertheless. It broke off, and started again upon a waltz tune. After the waltz came a mazurka, and after the mazurka another set of quadrilles. And still, as he sipped his claret, the successive tunes wove themselves into old memories haunting the coffee-room—ghostly memories! Yet he had no will to escape them. Outside he could see the crowed jostling to and fro on the opposite pavement. The lights within a chemist's shop, shining through bottles of coloured water in its window, threw splashes of colour—green, crimson, orange—on the eager faces as they went by. Colonel Baigent rose half impatiently, drew down the blind, and, returning to his chair, sat alone with the ghosts.

The waiter brought dessert—a plateful of walnuts and dried figs. He cracked a walnut and peeled it slowly, still busy with his thoughts. For a while these thoughts were all in a far past; but by and by a stray thread carried him down to the year fifty-seven—and snapped suddenly. His thoughts always broke off suddenly at the year fifty seven—the Mutiny year. In that year he had won his Victoria Cross, and—along with it—a curious tone in his voice, an inexpressible gentleness with all women and children, certain inerradicable lines in his face (hidden though they were by his drooping moustache and absurd old-fashioned whiskers; also a certain very grave simplicity when addressing the Almighty in his prayers. But he never thought of the year fifty seven if he could help it. And as a spider, its thread snapping drops upon the floor, so Colonel Baigent fell to earth out of his dreaming.

With a sudden impulse of his hands against the table's edge, he thrust back his chair and stood erect. His bottle of claret was all but empty, and he bethought him that he had left his cigar-case upstairs. His bedroom lay on the far side of the courtyard, and on his way to it he passed the tall windows of the Assembly Room close enough to fling a glance inside.

The dancers were all children—little girls of all ages from eight to fourteen, in pretty frocks of muslin—pink, blue, and white; with a sprinkling of awkward boys in various fashion of evening dress. On his way back, having lit his cigar, he paused for a longer look. The piano was tinkling energetically, the company dancing a polka, and with a will. The boys were certainly an awkward lot, so the Colonel decided, and forthwith remembered his own first pair of white kid gloves and the horrible self-consciousness he had indued with them. He went back to the room where the waiter had laid his coffee.

The polka, as it proved, was the last dance on the programme; for the Colonel had scarcely settled himself again before the piano strummed out "God save the Queen"—which, as has been said, was one of the tunes he knew. A rush of feet followed; a pause for robing; then childish voices in the courtyard wishing each other "Good night!" and "A merry Christmas!" Then a very long pause, and the Colonel supposed that all the young guests were gone.

But they were not all gone; for, as he finished his first cigar and reached out a hand for his case, to choose another, he happened to throw a glance towards the door way. And there, in the shadow of a heavy curtain draping it, stood a little girl.

She might have passed for a picture of Red Riding-Hood; for she wore a small scarlet cloak over her muslin frock, and the hood of it had been pulled forward and covered all but a margin of hair above the brows. The colour of her hair was a bright auburn, that of her eyebrows so darkly brown as to seem well-night black; and altogether she made a remarkable little figure, standing there in the doorway, with a pair of white satin dancing-shoes clutched in her hand.

"Oh!" said the Colonel, "Good evening?"

"O-o-oh!" answered the child, and with a catch as it were, and a thrill in the voice that astonished, him. Her eyes, fixed on his, grew larger and rounder. She came a pace or two towards him on tip-toe, halted, clasped both hands over her dancing-shoes, and exclaimed, with a deeper thrill than before:

"You are Colonel Baigent?"

"Eh!" The Colonel sat bolt upright.

"Yes; and Aunt Louisa will be glad!"

He put a hand up to the crown of his head. "Good Lord!" he murmured, staring wildly around the room, and then slowly fastening his gaze upon the child—at most she could not be more than nine years old—confronting him. "Good Lord! Will she?"

"Yes; and so am I!" She nodded, and her eyes seemed to be devouring while they worshipped him. "But wasn't it clever of me to know you at once?"

"It's—it's about the cleverest thing I've come across in all my born days," stammered Colonel Baigent, collapsing into his chair, and then suddenly clutching the arms of it and peering forward.

"But, of course, I've known you for ever so long, really." She went on, and nodded again as if to reassure him.

"Oh! 'of course' is it? I—I say, won't you sit down and have a nut or two—or a fig?"

"Thank you." She gave him quite a grown-up bow, and seated herself. "I'll take a fig; nuts give you the indigestion at this time of night." She picked up a fig demurely and laid it on a plate he pushed towards her. "I hope I'm behaving nicely?" she said, looking up at him with the most engaging candour; "because Aunt Louisa says you always had the most beautiful manners. In fact, that's what made her take to you, long—oh! ever so long—before you became famous. And now you're the Bayard of India!"

"But, excuse me—"

She had begun to munch her fig, but interrupted him, with another nod. "Yes, I know what you are going to say. That's the name they give to another General out in India, don't they? But Aunt Louisa declares he won't hold a candle to you—though I don't know why he should want to do anything of the sort."

"It's uncommonly kind of your Aunt Louisa—" he began again.

"Do you know her?" the child asked, with disconcerting directness.

"That's just the trouble with me," Colonel Baigent confessed.

"She is my great-aunt, really. She lives in Little Swithun, right at the back of Dean's Close; and her name is on a brass plate—a very hard name to pronounce, 'Miss Lapenotiere, Dancing and Calisthenics'—that's another hard word, but it means things you do with an elastic band, to improve your figure. The plate doesn't exactly tell the truth, because she has

began, "has been entertaining me for these ten minutes—" With that he stopped, perceiving that, after a second glance at him, the eyes of Aunt Netta, too, were growing round in her head.

"Charis, you naughty child! Sir, I do hope—But she has been troubling you, I am sure—" stammered Aunt Netta, and came to a full stop.

Charis clapped her hands, with a triumphant little laugh.

"But I knew him first!" she exclaimed. "Yes, Aunt Netta, it's him!—it's him, him, HIM! And isn't it just perfectly glorious?"

"You must excuse my niece, sir—that is to say, if you are really Colonel—"

"Baigent, Ma'am. I think you know my name; though how or why that should be, passes my comprehension."

She bowed to him, timidly, a trifle stiffly. "It is an honour to have met you, Sir. I have an aunt at home, an invalid, who will be very proud when she hears of this. She has followed your career with great interest—I believe I may say, ever since you were a boy at the College. She has talked about you so often, you must forgive the child for being excited. Come, Charis! Thank Colonel Baigent, and say good-night."

"But isn't he coming with us?" The child's face fell, and her voice was full of dismay. "Oh! but you must! Aunt Lousia will cry her eyes out if you don't. And on Christmas Eve, too!"

Colonel Baigent looked at Miss Netta.

"I couldn't ask it—I really couldn't," she murmured.

He smiled. "The hour is unconventional, to be sure. But if your Aunt will forgive a very brief call, there is nothing would give me greater pleasure." He meant it, too!

* * * *

He fetched his hat, and the three passed out together — down the High Street, through the passage by the Butter Cross, and along the flagged pavement by the Minster Close. On the Colonel's ear their three footfalls sounded as though a dream. The vast bulk of the Minster, glimmering above the leafless elms, the solid Norman tower with its edges bathed in starlight, were transient things, born of faery, unsubstantial as the small figure that tripped ahead of him, clutching a pair of dancing shoes.

They came to a little low house, hooded with dark tiles, and deeply set in a narrow garden. A dwarf wall and paling divided it from the Close, and from the gate, where a brass plate twinkled, a flagged, uneven pathway led up to the front door. So remote it lay from all traffic so well screened by the shadow of the Minster, that the inmates had not troubled to draw blind or curtain. Miss Netta, pausing while she fumbled for the latchkey, explained that her aunt had a fancy to keep the blinds up, so that when the Minster was lit for even-song she might watch the warm, painted windows without moving from her couch.

Colonel Baigent, glancing at the pane towards which she waved a hand, caught one glimpse of the room within, and stood still, with a catch of his breath. On the wall facing him hung an Oxford frame, and in the frame was a cheap woodcut, clipped from an old illustrated paper of the Mutiny date, and fastened in that place of honour—his own portrait!

After that, for a few minutes, his head swam. He was dimly aware of what followed: of an open door; of the child running past him and into the room, with cries of joy and explanation, a few only articulate; of the little old figure that half rose from the couch and sank back trembling; the flush on the waxen face, the violet ribbons in the cap, the hand that trembled as it reached out, incredulous in its humility, to his own. He took it, and her other hand rested a moment on the back of his, as though it fluttered a blessing.

Yes; and her hands when he released them—and it seemed that he had been holding an imprisoned bird—yet trembled on the coverlet after her voice had found steadiness.

"An honour—a great honour!" it was saying. "You will forgive the liberty?" She nodded towards the portrait. "We are not quite strangers, you see. I have always followed your career, sir. I knew you would grow into a great and worthy man, ever since the day when I dropped a handbox in the street—a muddy day it was!—and the box burst open just as you were passing with half a dozen young gentlemen from the College. The rest laughed; and when I began to cry—for the ribbons were muddied— they laughed still more. Do you remember?"

Colonel Baigent had not the faintest recollection of it.

"Ah! but it all happened. And you—you were the only one that did not laugh. You picked up the box and wiped it with your handkerchief. You tried to wipe the ribbons, too; but that only made matters worse. And then, when the others made fun of you, you put the box under your arm, and said you were going to carry it home for me. And so you did, though it made you late for your books; and besides, our house was out of bounds, and you risked a thrashing for it."

"I wonder if I got it?" murmured Colonel Baigent.

"I knew nothing about the school bounds at the time, or I should never have allowed you! And on the way you asked me if I had hurt myself in falling. I told you 'No'; but that was a fib, for my hip was growing weak) even then. It's by reason of my hip that I have to lie here. But in those days there was no one else to take the dancing classes, and it would never have done to confess. And—and that was all. I only met you once after that—it was in the post-office at St. Swithun's, and you ran in to get a stamp. I was standing by the counter, weighing a letter; and you, being in a hurry, did not recognise me. But I asked the old postmistress your name. Do you remember her?"

"She knew everybody's name," said the Colonel. "And so that was all?"

"That was all except that my blessing has gone with you, sir, from that day. Man and boy, it has gone with you."

"Ma'am, if I had guessed it, some weary days in India might have been less weary."

So they sat talking for a while; but, by degrees, the invalid's eyes had grown pre-occupied. "Netta, dear," she asked at length, do you think we might ask the Colonel to honour us by sharing our Christmas dinner to-morrow?"

In that luckless moment Colonel Baigent glanced up, caught sight of Miss Netta's face, and saw that in it which made his own colour to the roots of his hair. Then he gave a gulp, and faced the situation like the brave man he was.

"Ma'am," he said gently, "you have taken me for a friend, and God knows, my friends are few enough. I am going to treat you as a very old friend, and to dismiss all tact. You will eat your Christmas dinner with me to-morrow, here, in this house."

On his way back to the hotel Colonel Baigent halted to stare up at the Minster tower. So much of his life had been spent under the shadow of it!—and yet, of all his sowing, one small act alone, long forgotten, had taken root here and survived.

In his dreams next morning he heard the Minster bell ringing for early service. In his dreams, for a stroke or two, the remembered note of it carried him back to boyhood. Then he awoke with a start, and jumped out of bed.

Far up the hill the bugles from the barracks challenged the note of the bell. Over the muslin blind drawn half-way across his window the sun shone on a clear, frosty morning; and in the haze of it, as he dressed, his eyes rested, across the clustered roofs, on an angle of the Minster tower, and beyond it on the hill with the quarry hewn in its side, and the clump of trees remembered of all who in boyhood have been sons of the city's famous school.

He dressed rapidly. The street below had not yet awakened to Christmas Day, and the Colonel, with Christmas in his heart, felt eager as a messenger of good news.

An hour later, as he returned, all refreshed in soul, from the Minster, he ran against the second waiter, blinking in the sunlight on the doorstep of the hotel, and looking as though he had slept in his evening suit.

"I want breakfast at once," said the Colonel "and for luncheon you may put me up a basket."

"There was to have been a cold turkey," said the waiter, "it being Christmas Day."

"Put in the turkey, then—the whole turkey, please—and two bottles of champagne. I will take my luncheon out."

"Two bottles, sir, did I understand you to say?"

"Certainly. Two bottles."

"Which the amount for corbage is cruel," said the waiter, as he delivered his order at the office. "But I done him an injustice. He do seem to be every inch a gentleman."

So the waiter's verdict, after all, sounded much the same as Miss Lapenotiere's. And the conclusion seems to be that you can not only say the same thing in different ways, but quite different things in identical words.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(Concluded from page 6.)

By the way, the Arts Club, in the days when it numbered among its members the greatest logical poet of our time, Algeron Charles Swinburne, was located in Hanover Square opposite to the Oriental Club. The Arts now has its abode in Petticoat Lane, as some witty male person re-Christened Dover Street when that thoroughfare became the quarter for the ladies clubs. Apropos of the removal of the Arts from Hanover Square to Dover Street, a mysogynist observed "wheresover the carcase is, there will the eagles be gathered together." The wretched man deserved to have been dog-whipped by a suffragette. The prediction that the triumph of Democracy would mean rule for the mediocre, has not so far been realised in this country (their greatest enemies cannot accuse the present Cabinet as a whole of mediocrity,) but with the democratisation of almost every one of our institutions has come the decay of Bohemianism. *Post hoc*, if not *propter hoc*.

OLLA PODRIDA.

The Canadian Minister of Marine, Mr. Brodeur, speaking at Montreal, the other day, said that in case of an emergency, French-Canadians would be the first to do their duty to the Empire. No one realized better than they what Canada owed to the prestige of the British Crown. Yes, but surely this might now be taken for granted. Our Canadian friends have many admirable qualities, but they remind me sometimes of the parvenu who, not sure of his position, is unceasingly asserting himself.

Bernard Shaw's sermon in "Crude Melodrama" (as he calls it) "The Shewing-up of Blanco Posnet" was performed in London last Sunday night under the auspices of the Stage Society. When the curtain fell there were cries "Author, author." A witty person, sitting near some friends of mine, shouted "Censor Censor." My friend thought the play below Mr. Shaw's ordinary form.

SIR JAMES WILSON ON THE PUNJAB.

Sir Charles M. Rivaz, late Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, presided on December 9, at a meeting of the Indian Section of the Royal Society of Arts. An interesting paper was read by Sir James Wilson, K.C.S.I., lately Financial Commissioner of the Punjab.

Sir James Wilson said:—There are about 1,000 men invested with criminal, civil and administrative powers, and of these about 800 are Indians 260 of them being non-official honorary magistrates; and all the subordinate officials, including, for instance, all but 100 of the 30,000 police, practically the whole of the numerous clerks, and all the 8,000 village accountants, are Indians. Of the twenty-nine officials holding the position of district judge, twenty-two are Indians; of the 250 assistants at headquarters of districts, 150 are Indians; there are four Indian deputy commissioners or settlement officers, two Indian divisional judges, and generally two Indian judges of the Chief Court, the highest court of criminal and civil jurisdiction; and four of the nine members who have hitherto composed the Legislative Council of the province have usually been Indians. So, too in the specialised branches, such as the Public Works, Medical, Educational, and Forests departments, which now exercise many of the functions of governing. While the control and supervision are mainly in the hands of European officials, and the spirit and character of the administration are distinctly British, almost all the subordinate officials are everywhere Indians.

The great colonisation schemes which have been carried out during the last twenty years have had a far-reaching influence on the conditions of agriculture in the province generally. In fifteen years nearly a million people migrated from their old homes and settled down permanently amid surroundings of great comfort and prosperity. Altogether about two and a half million acres of what was formerly waste land have been allotted to nearly 100,000 fortunate individuals, the usual form of the allotment being a square plot of twenty-eight acres, and arrangements being made to provide irrigation to each plot from the State canal. Roads were aligned all over the area, villages laid out on the most approved sanitary plan, everything done to help the new settlers to begin their career in the new country. Notwithstanding vicissitudes and misunderstandings, these colonies have proved a magnificent success.

As the net profits of cultivation rapidly increased and the land rose in market value, the peasant's rights in the land became a desirable investment, and the shopkeeping class naturally schemed to get possession of it by encouraging the peasant to borrow freely until it became so deeply indebted that he was forced to mortgage or sell part of his cherished holding on terms favourable to his creditor. Too many of the smaller peasants were ignorant and unthrifty, and ready to borrow for present needs without considering that accumulating debt would ultimately force them to part with their land. The consequence of this state of things was that while the state was reducing its share of the produce taken as land revenue, and thus making rights in the land more valuable, and while those landowners who could keep free of debt were becoming more and more prosperous, there was a steadily increasing number of hereditary landowners who had lost the whole or part of their ancestral lands to the shopkeeping class or to the residents of towns, who did not farm the land themselves, but let it at the highest rates they could get, often to the dispossessed peasant proprietors. This evil gave rise to a growing feeling of discontent among the expropriate peasants, who could not but feel that there must be something wrong with the law which had this effect, so disastrous to themselves and their families.

This discontent at last forced itself on the notice of the Government, and the Punjab Alienation of Land Act was passed, making it impossible for members of the shopkeeping and professional classes to buy or take on mortgage for more than twenty years land owned by members of the hereditary landowning classes, except with the consent of a Government official. The effect of this Act has been even more satisfactory than its supporters hoped. The average area annually sold has fallen from 173,000 acres to 128,000, and the average area annually mortgaged from 327,000 acres to 238,000 acres while the average area annually redeemed from mortgage has risen from 235,000 acres to 322,000. Thus the Act has not only been successful in stopping the growing process of expropriation of the hereditary landowners from their ancestral land, but has enabled them two recover possession of a large area that they had lost. All over the Province it had called forth expressions of the warmest gratitude from the peasants, who realise that it has saved their ancestral holding to themselves and their descendants. It has also added an incentive to things and discouraged extravagance, and, it has given hope to the struggling peasant who was becoming overwhelmed by debt, and has shown him that the Government sympathise with him in his trouble, and is willing to help him in distress. Naturally, the measure is not popular with the trading and professional classes, as it has put a stop to their ambition to secure the peasants' land for themselves. It has not otherwise inflicted any real injury upon them, as they can still find profitable employment for their capital in financing agriculture, trade, and industry without reducing the peasant proprietors to the position of rent-paying tenants or landless labourers. I am glad to see that the Government of India have recently declared that the policy of this Act must be maintained, and that no departure from it can be allowed which would frustrate the principles on which it is based by facilitating the passing of land out of the hands of the true peasants.

FILLED AT THE SPRINGS, BUDA-PEST, HUNGARY.

THE LATEST FROM HOME.

(SPECIALLY PREPARED BUDGET.)

LONDON, DEC. 10, PARIS, DEC. 11.

SUMMRY OF THE WEEK.

COURT AND PERSONAL.—The King and Queen, with other members of the Royal Family, were present on Friday night last, at Sandringham, at a command performance of "The Little Damozel," given by Mr. Charles Hawtrey's company. His Majesty arrived in London on Monday morning, and, after visiting the Smithfield Show, proceeded to Milton Abbey, Dorset, on a visit to Sir E. Hambro.—The Queen of Spain left London on Monday on her return to Madrid—The King has conferred the honour of knighthood on Mr. D. Tupper, on the occasion of his forthcoming retirement from the post of Assistant Comptroller in the Lord Chamberlain's Department.

Ecclesiastical.—The Rev. Gerald Sharp, vicar of Whitkirk, near Leeds, has been designated as Bishop of New Guinea in succession to Bishop Stone-Wigg.

Law.—The report of the Joint Committee of the two Houses of Parliament appointed to consider the state of business in the King's Bench Division has recommended the addition at once of two Judges to the division.—The hearing of the action for libel by Messrs. Cadbury against the proprietors of the "Standard" was concluded at Birmingham Assizes on Monday. After an hour's deliberation the jury found for the plaintiffs, with a farthing damages.—Lord Curzon of Keddleston has been awarded £255 damages against French's Garage and Motor Works (Limited), for personal injuries and for damage to his motor-car sustained in a collision at Egham.—An Order in Council establishing a system of juvenile Courts in London to begin on January I next has been published in the "Gazette."

Naval and Military.—The appointment of Commodore A. G. W. Moore to succeed Rear-Admiral Bacon as Director of Naval Ordnance is officially announced.

Parliament—In the House of Commons on December, 2 Mr. Asquith's motion, respecting the rejection of the Finance Bill was carried, after a short debate, by 349 votes to 134.—The House of Lords met at 2 o'clock on Friday last, when the King's Speech was read and the Parliament prorogued until Saturday, January 15. The House of Commons, which met at the same hour, was summoned by Black Rod to the other House to attend the ceremony of Prorogation. When the Speaker returned he read the King's Speech to the assembled members, who afterwards bade him farewell.

The Smithfield Show.—The King was a successful exhibitor at the Smithfield Show, which was opened at the Agricultural Hall on Monday.

The Political Crisis.—Parliament will be dissolved on January 8, and the writs will be issued on the same day. The earliest day upon which polling can take place in boroughs will be January 13. Speeches on the situation have been delivered during the week by Lord Lansdowne, Mr. Lloyd-George, Sir E. Grey, Mr. Churchill, and Mr. Long.—Mr. Balfour, it is understood, is about to issue a manifesto dealing with the political situation.—A demonstration organized by the National Democratic League against the rejection of the Finance Bill by the House of Lords was held on Saturday in Trafalgar-square.—The Labour party has issued a manifesto declaring that it is opposed to the House of Lords and does not desire to mend but rather to end it, and that in the coming contest it will place its candidates in the field with the sole object of strengthening the Labour and Socialistic forces in the Houses of Commons.—The Traffic Union Congress have issued a manifesto in which they state that the House of Lords is a menace to political freedom. Manifestoes have also been published by the National Free Church Council and the National Society.—The work of the Customs department is proceeding with its usual regularity, and most traders are paying the duties on the scale fixed in the Budget resolutions.

Wills.—The will of the late Lord Selby has been proved. The estate is valued at £61,294 gross, with net personality £41,825.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—The Defence Bill and the Naval Loan Bill have passed both Houses.—In connection with the New South Wales coal strike a compulsory wages board has been nominated. The New South Wales Industrial Court has granted an application by the Government to prosecute 15 lodge officials and delegates under the Industrial Disputes Act. A number of arrests have been made on a charge of conspiracy.

Canada.—Mr. Brodeur, Minister of Marine, speaking at Montreal, said that in case of an emergency French-Canadians would be the first to do their duty to the Empire.—Mr. T. W. Paterson, a wealthy retired contractor of Victoria, has been appointed Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia.

THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. Taft's Message.—Mr. Taft's annual Message to Congress is briefer than usual, several important subjects being reserved for special messages to be sent later. The President refers to the progress of diplomatic negotiation with Great Britain concerning questions in which Canada and Newfoundland are interested; and among the other subjects discussed are the Congo, the Far East, Latin America and Nicaragua, and the maximum and minimum clause of the Payne Tariff. The Message concludes by calling attention to the high state of prosperity prevailing in the country.

Treasury Report.—The report of the Secretary of the United States Treasury for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, states that the estimates show for the current year a deficit of dols. 73,075,620.

Relations with Nicaragua.—In consequence of the diplomatic relations between the United States and Nicaragua having been broken off by the action of the American State Department in returning his passports to the Nicaraguan Charge d'Affaires, the Representatives of the other Central American Republics in Washington have become alarmed and a revival of the old distrust which existed between the United States and the Central Americans is feared.—President Zelaya has invited the United States to send a commission of inquiry to Nicaragua, and offers to resign if it is found that his administration is detrimental to Central America.

The Navy.—A report on the work of the Navy Department recommends the creation of a naval reserve and an increase of docking accommodation.

Threatened Railway Strike.—A demand for a 10 per cent. increase of wages has been formulated by railway unions in the United States, representing some 100,000 workers, and will be presented to 32 eastern and 28 western railway companies. The committee nominated by the men has power to call a strike if the demand is rejected.

FOREIGN.

Austria.—The Austrian Police have been obliged to admit that on the evidence available a condemnation of Lieutenant Hofrichter as the sender of the poisoned capsules to officers of the General Staff is now impossible.

France.—The commission appointed to study the question of reform of French judicial procedure has confirmed its previous decision to abolish the examination of the prisoner in the Assize Court and to substitute a brief oral summary of the case which is to be presented by the Public Prosecutor.—A banquet was given on Wednesday in Paris to M. Pelliot and M. Nonette on their return from a successful scientific mission to Turkestan. Remarkable archæological and bibliographical results have been attained.

Germany.—The Reichstag has read a third time the Bill renewing for two years the provisional commercial arrangement with Great Britain.—The nine officials and others charged with being implicated in the alleged robberies from Kiel dockyard have been acquitted.

Greece.—The King of the Hellenes, in the course of an audience which he granted to our Athens correspondent, expressed his appreciation of the good feeling animating the people in general which has encouraged his Majesty during a period of great difficulty and trial.—In the Greek Chamber the Minister of Finance has introduced a series of fiscal measures as a preliminary to the Budget.

Italy.—The Italian Cabinet resigned on December 2, the Chamber having elected a large majority of Opposition members to the Committee to consider the Government's taxation reform Bill. Baron Sonnino's prospects of forming a strong Cabinet are thought to be favourable.

Morocco.—Our Tangier correspondent understands that the Moorish envoys in Paris have been instructed to make an attempt to obtain some small modification in the French loan terms, and, failing French acquiescence, to accept the terms offered.

Persia.—The Mejliss has approved the Government's proposals with regard to borrowing abroad and the employment of Europeans for the reorganization of the Finance Department.

Portugal.—King Manuel has returned to Lisbon from Paris.

Russia.—It is stated that the National Defence Committee of the Duma has agreed to a special grant of £1,000,000 for reorganizing the present distribution of the Army.—The health of the Tsaritsa is reported to have improved.

Spain.—The Spanish Bishops have requested the Government to suppress the lay and neutral schools on the ground that their teaching is anti-religious.

The Cretan Question.—Complete agreement has been arrived at between the four protecting Powers regarding the text of the reply which they will address to Turkey in answer to her recent Note on Cretan sovereignty.

The King and the Alsop Claim.—The King has accepted the invitation extended to him by the United States and Chilian Governments to act as arbitrator in the Alsop claim.

Foreign Trade in November.—"The Board of Trade" returns show an increase of £4,174,040 in value of exports over the figures for November of 1908.

Haymarket Theatre.—At this theatre there has been produced a translation by Mr. A. T. de Mattos of Maeterlinck's play "The Blue Bird."

Shipping Disasters.—The Manx steamer "Ellan Vannin" was wrecked near the mouth of the Mersey during the gale last week, 33 lives being lost.—The steamer "Thistlemor" foundered off the North Devon coast and the captain and 17 of the crew were drowned.

Sporting.—The first match on the official programme of the M.C.C. team in South Africa, which was played at Newlands, Cape Colony, against an eleven of the Western Province, has resulted in an easy victory for the Englishmen.—Football matches have been somewhat marred during the past week by the bad weather.—The annual inter-University cross-country run, which took place on Saturday over a seven-and a-half mile course at Rochampton was won by Oxford.

The Loss of the "Waratah."—The Committee of Lloyd's on Wednesday decided to post the missing liner "Waratah" for inquiry. If no information be forthcoming during the next week, the vessel will be posted as missing next Wednesday.

The Polar Controversy.—The "New York Times" published yesterday affidavits by two men to the effect that they supplied Dr. Cook with fabricated nautical and estronomical observations, such as he would have taken on a journey to the North Pole, before his data were sent to Copenhagen.

Obituary.—Princess Waldemar of Denmark; Lord Greville; Signor Fortis, the Italian ex-Premier; Mr. F. T. Cobbold, M. P. (L.) for Ipswich; Mr. Adolf Beck; Mr. Macartney Filgate, editor of the Calcutta "Englishman"; General Sir R. A. Holdich.—"Times."

THE INDIAN REFORMS.

The "Times," dealing in a leading article with the new rules and regulations under the Indian Councils Act, says:—

The elections have already begun, and next month these momentous and far-reaching changes will be put to the supreme test of experience. Their success will depend first and foremost upon the wisdom of the Indian representatives to whom these unprecedented powers are now for the first time being delegated. Upon the Hindoos especially a very great responsibility will devolve, as they represent the majority of the population, and will secure a very large majority of the representation. If, as one may now hope, they take an enlightened view of their duties and apply themselves to the useful task of advising the Administration in regard to practical measures for the advancement of the general welfare, they may render important services. In the promotion of popular, and especially of technical, education, in regard to both the growing industries of India and the introdnotion of improved methods of agriculture; the repression of native usury and the diminution of peasant indebtedness; the removal of ancient prejudice against measures of sanitation and public hygiene, nowhere more imperative than in a country subject, as India is, to frightful visitations of epidemic disease; the better housing of the poor, especially in the great industrial centres; the protection of female and child labour; the furtherance of social reforms, which shall gradually emancipate the "depressed class" of India from the tyranny of caste—in these and many other directions the Indian representatives should find an admirable field for their activity. Drawn, as they presumably will be, from those classes that have been brought most closely into contract with Western habits of thought, they should be eminently qualified to interpret to their own people the intentions and objects of British administrators, and to give to the latter the valuable help of local knowledge in framing their policy with due regard for the customs and susceptibilities of an alien race. If, on the other hand, they employ the powers which are now being delegated to them merely or chiefly for purposes of political agitation, if they use the enlarged Councils only as a convenient platform for the ventilation of subversive doctrines, if they apply themselves not to assist the Administration of the country, but to harass and to discredit it the second state of India will, we fear, be very much worse than the first. The disappointment already expressed by such papers as the "Bengalee" and the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" is, however, in this respect of the best possible omen.

Another condition essential to the success of the new scheme is that the reins of government shall be handed with firmness and courage. We are too apt to think only of the changes, which these reforms portand in relation to the new powers granted to the natives of India. They must have equally far-reaching effects upon the British administrators. Whatever the restrictions imposed upon the new Councils in order to divest them as far as possible of a political atmosphere, the Anglo-Indian official will find himself in the presence of new factors, with which he has not hitherto been accustomed or trained to deal. He will doubtless often find himself exposed to fierce attacks which he will not have the skill of the old parliamentary hand to evade or to parry, and, in order to get necessary legislative measures passed, he will have to resort to tactical expedients demanding qualities of resourcefulness and flexibility which he has not hitherto been called upon to practise. If he feels no assurance of being adequately supported by Government, be it his own provincial Government or the Government of India, discouragement may easily overtake him, and none will suffer more heavily from anything that tends to dishearten the British administrator than the silent toiling millions of India, who will still have to look mainly to him for the legislative protection of their interests, which too often directly conflict with those of their more privileged fellow-country men whose voices will be chiefly heard in Council. On the other hand, there will be a new temptation especially for young and ambitious members of the Civil Service, to look for their advancement to the opportunities which the enlarged Councils will open up for debating ability and tactical skill in the management of the various groups and parties represented in these Assemblies. Overburdened as they already are, it will be difficult for the official members to combine proficiency in these new arts with the maintenance of the old standards of administrative efficiency; and, should experience show that the former count for more than the latter in the eyes of Government, and that there are higher and quicker rewards for the man whose nimble tongue and versatility of expedients can run a Provincial Council smoothly than for the silent administrator toiling in his remote district, it is easy to foretell what will be the ultimate effect upon the moral of the Civil Service. Unfortunately there have of recent years been too many incidents that have already to some extent shaken the confidence of the Anglo-Indian administrator in the firmness of the Supreme Government, to which, and to which alone, he looks for support and protection. There may have been a time during which India suffered from over-government at Simla and Calcutta, but that is certainly not what it has suffered from of late. If the reforms are to fulfil the purpose for which Lord Morley has initiated them, without jeopardising the foundations of British rule, the Government of India will have to remember that its first duty in the future, as in the past, is to govern.

THERE is a brutal realism writes a correspondent about Japanese methods of making war. During the Russian War the Mikado instuted a new Order—that of the Falcon—which is only bestowed as a reward for some desperate forlorn hope undertaking. Five awards only were made after the campaign: *viz* three for "carrying out an order in rear of the enemy"; a fourth for "saving the life of a superior officer at the saver's risk of his own life" and a fifth for "the assassination of the enemy's Commander!"

THE COMING ELECTION.

Polling Dates.

London, December 10.

THE dissolution of Parliament is apparently not to come as early as was expected. What would seem to be an inspired announcement fixes Saturday, January 8, as the date of the dissolution, and Monday, January 10, as the day for the receipt of the writs in both counties and boroughs. If this statement be as authoritative as it appears, the first pollings cannot take place before Friday January 14, and the last before Friday, January 28. Assuming the accurracy of our information, the following will be the electoral time-table:—

ORDINARY BOROUGHS.

Jan. 10, Monday—Receipt of writ and first possible day for notice.
Jan. 11, Tuesday—Last possible day for notice.
Jan. 13, Thursday—First possible day for nomination.
Jan. 14, Friday—Last possible day for nomination.
Jan. 14, Friday—First possible day for poll.
Jan. 19, Wednesday—Last possible day for poll.

COUNTIES AND DISTRICT BOROUGHS.

Jan. 10, Monday—Receipt of writ and first possible day for notice.
Jan. 12, Wednesday—Last possible day for notice.
Jan. 14, Friday—First possible day for nomination.
Jan. 18, Tuesday—First possible day for poll.
Jan. 20, Thursday—Last possible day for nomination.
Jan. 28, Friday—Last possible day for poll.

The meeting of the new Parliament will probably take place at about the ordinary time—namely, the middle of February.

RADICAL PANIC.

The Radical panic is apparent in all parts of the country. Feverish haste is being shown in the withdrawal of Labour candidates, whose presence in certain constituencies is regarded as inimical to Radical chances. The Labour nominees in East Northamptonshire and Newport District are virtually withdrawn from the scene, and in several other constituencies the same process is going on. This proceeding is not being carried out without heartburning. In every place where the Labour nominee is to retire many of the party have openly expressed their disapproval at the compact which has been tacitly entered into between the Radicals and the Labour Party. It is believed that this feeling will have no inconsiderable influence upon the election results. The more extreme Labour men feel they have been "sold" and that at last the widespread belief, that the Labour Party is in reality only an annexe of the Radical Party, has received official confirmation from both sides. Meanwhile the Radical campaign of abuse of the Peers goes on at all Radical meetings. The Unionist speakers in all parts of the country are doing their best to counteract the misrepresentation of their opponents, and the greatest enthusiasm is being shown.

THE "FINANCIAL CHAOS."

The "financial chaos" which was to have ensued on the action of the House of Lords in suspending the 1909 Budget has not come (though not because of any action on the part of the Liberal Government which seemed to be quite willing that there should be chaos). Some slight confusion, however, has been created by the circulation of a rumour that, should the Unionists be returned to power at the General Election—as is expected—they would at once modify or remit the new taxes which have been collected under the 1909 Budget. It may be definitely stated, says the "Morning Post," that no such action would be taken. The taxes would remain as they were in that Budget until the end of the financial year. This applies to the spirit and tobacco and petrol duties, the income tax, and other duties, the collection of which was begun under the 1909 Budget. The Unionists would, of course, take no responsibility for the system of taxation adopted by their predecessors, but it would be impossible for them at once to modify or remit any of the taxes. The country which put in power a goverment capable of imposing such taxes will have the pleasure of paying them until the end of next March.

"Neither chaos nor anarchy prevails here, as you have seen," said the Chairman of the Board of Customs (Mr. Laurence Guillemard) to a representative of the Press Association, who was making inquiries at the Custom House with reference to the rumours of large quantities of tea and tobacco being practically "smuggled" into London duty free owing to the uncertainty of the position with regard to the rejection of the Budget. "There might have been some chaos," he added, "but it has not occurred owing to the action by the traders in general, who have not displayed any great eagerness to avoid their full and business responsibilites in the matter of duties. There was received at the Custom House, London, on Saturday (December 4) in respect of tea, spirits, and tobacco a total sum of £79,000. Of this amount no less a sum than £40,000 represented deposits of the duties on tea and the additional duties on spirits and tobacco. If deposits had been paid of the additional duties on all the spirits and tobacco cleared, this amount would only have been increased by some £3,000. Of this £3,000 two thirds is in respect of tobacco duty, and the authorities confidently anticipate that after the decision of the Imperial Tobacco Company and the tobacco section of the London Chamber of Commerce the bulk of the £2,000 will be paid. Duty was deposited on all the tea cleared. It is true that two applications were made on December 6 to clear tea duty free, but they were made by firms of standing. But no tea has left the London Docks free of duty."

We understand (says the "Daily Telegraph") that the collection of the income tax will be postponed until after the General Election. Private notices have been issued to surveyors of taxes, giving instructions for the work of assessment and appeal to be proceeded with, but stating that, as at present arranged, the issue of the collectors' duplicates, which are usually sent out on or before January 1, will be postponed. This means that the collection of the income tax will be put off until the General Election has decided the validity of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's proposed taxation.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE LORDS.

The policy of the Government in regard to the reform of the House of Lords is to be no policy at all if the "Westminister Gazette," usually credited with the confidence of the Cabinet, is to be taken as a reliable guide on this occasion:—

"The Unionst Party having done this wreckage, the Liberal Party is to be asked at an hour's notice how it proposes to clear it up and rewrite the Constitution. Manifestly it would be presumption and folly for the wisest of men to try at this stage to impose a hard-and-fast plan upon the electors as a proper substitute for the instrument which, though destroyed in one evening, took centuries to construct, and embodied the wisdom of many generations. The reconstruction will tax the sagacity and statesmanship of the whole country, and we may dismiss as an impostor any man who professes to be able to do it with his own hand at a week's notice."

In plain, remarks a daily paper, the House of Lords is to be destroyed and the Liberal Party given a free hand to replace it with anything or nothing, at it pleases. That would be a large demand to come from a party of the soundest judgment and the most splendid record. Coming from the Liberal Party, which was only frustrated by the House of Lords from dismembering the Union in defiance of the wishes of the people, which at the present time has abandoned itself to passion of vindictiveness, and declares its intentions of revenge in the terms of an angry 'busman, it is sheer impudence. Before any electors vote Liberal they will surely insist on a definite declaration from the head of the Government (whoever he may be the point is in doubt at present) as to what the Liberal Party will do in the matter of the House of Lords should they be returned to power. Will the Campbell-Bannerman plan be followed of destroying the power of the Lords, but leaving them a gorgeous mockery to deceive with the appearance of authority? To that plan Mr. Lloyd-George seems favourable. Or will Sir Edward Grey's idea be followed, of upsetting the nice equilibrium of political power by setting up an elective House of Lords, which would claim and possibly exercise equal authority with the Commons. Has Mr. Winston Churchill a plan? Or Mr. Ure? Or Mr. Asquith? The Labour Party has the courage to say that it would absolutely abolish the House of Lords, but even it evades the question of whether there should be any Second Chamber, and, if so, what form it should take. The view of the Labour Party is, however, immaterial, for there is no evidence that the Liberal forces accept the Labour policy in this matter. The Liberals must answer plainly these three questions:—1. Do they believe in a Second Chamber at all? 2. Should that Chamber have any real power; if so, what? 3. Should that Chamber be elective, nominated by the Crown, or hereditary, or, as at present, a combination of all three principles?

UNIONISTS AND THE BUDGET.

The Birmingham "Daily Post" publishes an article on the Unionist alternative to the Budget, in the course of which it says:—

We think it desirable that we should state as plainly as possible the broad outlines of the scheme which we believe will be adopted by the Cabinet should the Unionist party be returned to power next month. It is proposed to establish a general tariff, placing duties on practically all goods which are not deemed to be raw material, with the object first of raising revenue; secondly, of giving the turn of the market to the home producer when incompetition with a foreign rival; thirdly, of making preferential agreements with the Colonies; fourthly, of securing better terms of entry into foreign countries which now exclude us by prohibitive duties; and finally of giving such encouragement to home producers that the evils of unemployment will be substantially mitigated. The tariff is to be of the simplest possible form, and is not to be 'protective' in the sense in which that word is understood in Germany or the United States. There is no intention, we believe, of having multifarious rates which throw open the door for Parliamentary intrigue or lobbying. There will be three rates of duty only, giving an average of about 10 per cent. The plan which we believe to be at present favoured is to allow raw materials to come in free, to place a duty of 5 per cent, on goods on which little labour has been spent, 10 per cent. on goods more nearly approaching the finished state, and 15 per cent. on completely manufactured articles. There will be no variations from this scale, unless some very exceptional case can be proved. Thus the work of classification will be greatly simplified. Each article will almost naturally fall into its proper class, and even when there is doubt no great difficulty can arise. Just as there are to be three rates of duty, so there will be three scales in each rate. To take an example by way of illustration—if an article is deemed to come under the 10 per cent. rate, that will be the standard duty applicable to foreigners who are commercially 'friendly.' But there will be a lower duty—possibly 7 1-2 per cent.—to be charged on colonial produce, and a higher duty—possibly 12 1-2 or 15 percent—to be charged on the produce of countries which seek unduly to penalise British goods. The figures we give are intended only to be illustrative. They may be varied in the actual working out of the tariff. Corn, according to present views, is to be liable to a duty of 2s. a quarter when coming from a foreign country. The chief object of this duty, of course, is to make it possible to give a valuable preference to the Colonies—Canada and Australia in particular. Mr. Chamberlain proposed to remit the whole of the duty to the Colonies. There is, however, a possibility of this arrangement being modified by asking the Colonies to agree to a substantial preference which will not free them from the whole of the duty. The chief aim of any modification would, of course, be to increase the revenue, and at the same time to lend some encouragement to wheat-growing at home. Flour will have to pay a higher duty, in consideration of the fact that it has had labour spent upon it and to the very desirable end of promoting the grinding of corn in this country. . . . Such important raw materials as cotton and wool will, of course, come in free. A tariff framed on the basis indicated above is calculated to produce a revenue of sixteen to twenty millions, and, at the same time, to give an immense impulse to home trade and home employment. The cost of collection is put down at a maximum of a quarter of a million. . . . It is admitted, however, that neither the full revenue nor the full cost of collection are certain to be in operation during the first year of a Unionist administration. An immense amount of work has already been done with a view to producing a Tariff Reform Budget at comparatively short notice, and if the Unionist Party are returned to power next January every possible effort will be made to embody the new duties in the Budget of 1910.

MR. BALFOUR AND THE CITY.

The City Radicals are doing their best to induce two gentlemen to contest the City of London against Mr. Balfour and Sir Frederick Banbury. There are said to be six names on the list of possible candidates, but so far no one has agreed to stand. The object appears to be to keep Mr. Balfour speaking in the City, and so prevent the Unionist leader from taking as prominent a part in the campaign in other parts of the country as he otherwise would. If this be the object of the City Radicals they are likely to meet with disappointment. "If," said a prominent Unionist, "the Radicals think we are going to keep Mr. Balfour and his friends here, they will be grievously disappointed, for we shall do nothing of the kind. If Mr. Balfour's presence is needed in the country, the citizens of London will unanimously allow him to go rather than detain him here making speeches; we will do the electioneering for him." This remark, says the "Daily Telegraph," sums up the general feeling of the Unionists, who are confident of an even greater majority than at the last election, owing to the fact that many prominent Liberals in the City are disgusted and aggressively indignant at the penal Budget. It is pointed out that there are hundreds of Liberal business and professional men in the City who will not vote for their party

there was what was scientifically called a violent depression over these islands. (Laughter.) The result of that depression was that they were afflicted with a hurricane of wind. Medical authorities told them that these hurricanes of wind blew the microbes away. (Laughter.) They would likewise have noticed that there had been fierce blasts from the home of the National Liberal Club and from Lancashire. There had been nothing like these winds since the days of Æolus. The House of Lords had acted quite constitutionally, and the storm raised about their action was only raised, in his opinion, to attract their attention from the main policy of the Budget. How could the Budget be rightly called a People's Budget when it taxed the luxuries of the poor, retained the imports on their necessities, and made for unemployment? (Cheers.) He would be no party to Tariff Reform if he thought that by Tariff Reform the essential food of the working man was going to be taxed; but whatever misgiving he might have had—and he did not say they were all solved—about the power of Tariff Reform to cure unemployment, these misgivings had been dispelled by the attacks which had been made on Tariff Reform by many members of the Liberal Party. (Cheers.)

Mr. Long said that, reading the speeches of Mr. Lloyd-George, Mr. Churchill, and Sir Edward Grey, it was extremely difficult to arrive at any settled conviction as to what the views of the Government were. Supposing that Mr. Lloyd-George's charges against the Lords rested upon solid foundations, what an indictment it was against the Liberal Party to which Mr. Lloyd-George himself belonged. A great many of the Peers of whom he spoke in such disparaging terms had been created by Liberal Cabinets. Many of them had been created by the present Government. To talk about the House of Lords as a body composed of inferior men was to talk what was nothing less than rank nonsense. (Cheers.) The country had received with absolute equanimity the decision of the House of Lords. That showed perfectly clearly that the House of Lords were only doing what the country expected them to do. (Cheers.) Mr. Churchill has been tackled about Home Rule, and had replied that he would come to that presently. The "presently" had never arrived. (Laughter.) All that eminent orator had volunteered was that Home Rule was not settled. On the ultimate settlement of the question he was eloquently dumb. (Laughter.) He expected that other Ministers would be as difficult to draw on the subject. "I do not see why they should commit themselves, for if they can get the country to adopt their view of preventing the House of Lords from interfering with a Finance Bill, there is nothing to prevent them from including in a Finance Bill, provisions which would secure Ireland a long step in the direction of Home Rule without the country being asked to say or nay to the proposal." He had no doubt that a reasonable tariff would give us considerable revenue. If it did not give us all the revenue we wanted it would certainly give us that increase of capital which was essential if wages were to be paid to the working classes. (Cheers.)

MINISTERIAL SWAGGER.

Mr. Churchill, addressing a meeting in Manchester, dealt with the contention of Tariff Reformers that Free Trade was driving capital from the country and that foreign investments were detrimental to us. He pointed out that foreign investments were common to all rich and highly developed countries. Each period of large investment abroad had also been a period of active development at home. He proceeded to cite various facts and figures in defence of Free Trade and of the Budget, and referred to the Manchester Ship Canal as a valuable object lesson in support of the maintenance of Free Trade and a justification of land reform. When the Liberal Party were back in power again, as they surely would be, the whole Budget, unweakened and unmodified, would be back again too. As to the House of Lords, the Government rejected their pretensions, denied their competence, and asked the electors to enable them to take the necessary steps to punish their intrusion.

MR. URE'S EXPERIENCE.

Mr. Ure, the Lord Advocate, speaking at Morecambe, said that the "backwoodsmen" had threatened to come out and face the footlights and tell the people why they pitched the Budget out. He hoped the threat would be realised. An Act of Parliament was passed some few years ago which entitled criminals to give evidence on their own behalf (laughter). His experience as a law officer of the Crown was that every criminal who had taken advantage of it had hanged himself (laughter).

Tuesday, December 7.

ATTACK ON THE LORDS BY MR. CHURCHILL.

Mr. Winston Churchill, continuing his Lancashire tour, addressed a mass meeting at the Grand Theatre, Bolton, last night, and afterwards attended a second large meeting in the Theatre Royal. Preparations had been made to ensure the meeting against disturbance. Paving-stones had been pulled up on both sides of the street for the erection of strong barricades, consisting of huge baulks of timber, and similar, precautions were taken at all passages and streets in the immediate neighbourhood of both theatres. Mr. Churchill at the Grand Theatre had an enthusiastic reception. He said that the Government had a good record at home and abroad. They had always worked for the cause of peace among the nations. Touching on the Colonial policy of the Government, he alluded to cotton, and said that he had always endeavoured to vary and multiply the sources of supply so that Lancashire should not be in the hands of those American speculators who whenever there was a short crop rigged the market and made immense unearned increments. (Laughter) He took the same view with regard to corn. Having dealt with the Budget, Mr. Churchill turned to the House of Lords. What was the character of this body which had made this astounding claim! It was the laughing stock, in its present unreformed character, of every civilised country in the world. He had taken the trouble to have a calculation made. He had had all divisions in the House of Lords for 40 years analysed, and out of more than 500 Peers only 110 on the average had voted in the divisions of 40 years. (Shame.) Well, he did not know if they would have done much good if they had done—(laughter)—but was that the way they should carry out the duties they were born to? (Laughter.) They had a supply of heaven-born legislators who knew by instinct what was good for the people. (Laughter.) Was it not a pity that four-fifths of them stayed away for 40 years? (Laughter.) They were duly drawn out of their backwoods when the party trumpet was blown and the Tory caucus thought there was a good chance of striking at some great Liberal measure. (Laughter and cheers.)

Wednesday, December, 8.

MR. CHURCHILL AT LIVERPOOL.

Mr. Churchill addressed a great meeting in Liverpool. He commented satirically on the action of the Lords, who according to themselves, had insulted the Commons and traversed the prerogative of the Crown solely in order to appeal to the people. They had not thought of such a course before, even during Mr. Balfour's last administration. It was, of course, a Radical calumny that the Lords did not like the Budget because of the land taxes and the licence taxes. What they could not bear was to see the tobacco and whisky of the working-man taxed by the Liberal Government. Turning to the question of tariff reform, Mr. Churchill invited tariff reformers to explain how they proposed to raise the required millions. It was a safe general proposition that every tax imposed by a British Chancellor of the Exchequer would be paid by the people of Great Britain and Ireland. There were really only two courses open—to tax accumulated wealth or to tax weekly wages. The protectionists would not be able to meet the requirements of the revenue by any of their proposed taxes. Mr. Churchill proceeded to deal with the effects of protective taxation on industries, and especially on shipping.

MR. CHURCHILL'S IGNORANCE.

Speaking in Manchester, Councillor Howell, Unionist candidate for North Manchester, said that all Lancashire was laughing at Mr. Winston Churchill's ignorance. On Monday, Dec. 6, he solemnly took credit for the exports of cotton in November of this year being greater than in November last year. He overlooked the fact—which the smallest half timer in Lancashire could have told him—that last Nov. saw the end of the cotton lock-out, which lasted seven weeks. How could they keep up the export when their mills were standing idle. (Laughter.) In justice to Mr. Churchill he would not impute his statement to a direct attempt at deception; it was probably pure ignorance of Lancashire and the cotton trade which had landed him in such a ridiculous position. He did not even remember the great dispute which was only settled in November 1908, though at the time he was reported to be taking great interest in it, and telegraphed his congratulations on the settlement. (Laughter.) It should be a lesson to the President of the Board of Trade not to talk about matters on which his ignorance placed him at the mercy of official statistics which he could not properly understand. (Cheers.) As an indication of the real position in the cotton trade, he would like to tell Mr. Churchill a fact of which cotton operatives were only too well aware, namely, that at the present they are suffering under the 5 per cent. reduction on which he congratulated them a year ago. His fearful blunder on a matter of such common knowledge was an example which politicians pitchforked into the position of President of the Board of Trade might well remember as an example to be carefully avoided.

MR. BALFOUR'S LEAD.

STIRRING MANIFESTO.

London, December 11.

Mr. Balfour issued his election Manifesto last night. It is in the form of a letter to his constituents of the City of London. Tariff Reform, he says, is the first plank in the Unionist platform. All the other questions—land, finance, reform of the Poor Law and unemployment depend upon it.

Only by Tariff Reform can you hope to retain Colonial preference; only by Tariff Reform can you hope to modify commercial treaties in your favour; only by Tariff Reform can you secure from unfair competition the home producer in the home market. It will do no injury in neutral markets. It may give valuable aid in protected markets.

Is it credible then that it will not keep capital here that would otherwise go abroad? Is it credible that if it does the demand for labour will not increase?

With that supreme issue, for which Unionists must work with all their force, Mr. Balfour couples multiplication of small owners.

Mr. Asquith laid down the Liberal programme at an Albert Hall demonstration. Abolition of "the veto of the Lords" and Home Rule are its twin elements. Mr. John Redmond said that without a promise of Home Rule the Irish electors would not vote for the Government, and Mr. Asquith has given the promise. As to the Lords:

The absolute veto of the House of Lords must go. The will of the people, as expressed in the House of Commons, must prevail in the lifetime of a single Parliament. Liberals will not assume or hold office without safeguards for the legislative utility and honour of the party of progress. There must be a statue that it is beyond the province of the Lords to meddle with finance.

For the rest Mr. Asquith's programme repeats the Licensing, Education, Plural Voting, and Welsh Disestablishment Bills, the promises of State insurance against sickness, invalidity, and unemployment, the submission of the question of women's suffrage on a Reform Bill, and five, or even four year Parliaments.

THE FIRST PLANK.

Mr. Balfour, in his manifesto to the electors of the City of London, says:—

The claim of the Government, stripped of the bad history and bad law with which it is obscured is simplicity itself. They hold that the House of Commons, no matter how elected, or when elected, no matter what its relation to public opinion at the present moment, is to be the uncontrolled master of the fortunes of every class in the community and that to the community itself no appeal even in the extremist cases, is to be allowed to lie.

The questions raised are three:—

(1) May there not be occasions on which an appeal to the people on matters of finance is necessary?

(2) Is not this one of them? And

(3) If these questions be answered in the affirmative does any other machinery exist for securing the appeal except that which has been set in motion by the House of Lords?

In the United States of America it is a fundamental principle of the Constitution that all kinds of property shall be taxed alike and that no one form shall be prejudiced by special taxation. That Constitution is not easily changed, and before a measure like the British Budget could be legally attempted the consent must be obtained of a two-thirds majority in both Houses; nor could any such measure become law without a national mandate from a still stronger majority of the country.

I do not ask that the British subject should enjoy the same security for his property as the citizen of the United States. I am not so immoderate. I only ask that if his property be subjected to exceptional taxation by the caprice of a Minister and his majority he should not be deprived of the only methods known to the Constitution by which an appeal to his fellow-countrymen may be possibly secured.

A LONG-DRAWN CONSPIRACY.

The truth of the matter is that the present attack on the House of Lords is but the culmination of a long-drawn conspiracy. The Government came into office, not to work the Constitution of the country, but to destroy it. They desire what is in effect a Single Chamber Legislature. The second Chamber may be permitted to survive. But they desire that for all important purposes the Constitution of Britain shall be as definitely a Single Chamber Constitution as the Constitution of Greece. For this end they have continuously laboured. It is this policy which represents the solitary thread of the consistency connecting the wayward legislative projects of the last four years.

The people of the country are not insulted having their opinion asked on the Budget, nor do they think that the House of Lords has gone beyond its duty in asking it and they are surely right the single-chamber system is not consistent with the democratic working of representative government. In complex and developing communities the representative assembly is no doubt the primary object of the popular will, and it possesses powers in this country which it certainly does not possess either in the Republic of America, or the Republic of France. It determines without appeal the political complexion of the Government. It controls all the Estimates it initiates all the taxes. In legislation it is the dominating partner. The ministers who direct and sometimes tyrannise over its deliberations are nevertheless its creatures, and while no vote of the House of Lords could reduce the salary of an Under-Secretary by a shilling the most powerful Cabinet must bow to the will of the House of Commons.

But they do not satisfy the single-chamber conspirators. And why? Because they wish the House of Commons to be independent, not merely of the Peers but of the people. In any case the single-chamber system is impossible, and it is as impossible in the region of finance as in any other.

If you ask me whether this constitutional machinery could not be improved either by some change in the modification of the House of Lords, or by the institution of a referendum, I am certainly not going even to suggest a negative reply. The House of Lords, as at present constituted, contains, I suppose, more men of first-class eminence in the business of law, of arms, of literature, of science, and of finance, more men who have held great administrative posts over seas, more men in daily touch with local business than does the House of Commons.

Its debates on great occasions (for reasons in no way derogatory to the Chamber in which I hope to spend all the working days of my political life) are on a more even level of excellence; nor would it, I think, be wise to turn it into a second and rival House of Commons and make it completely elective. But this does not mean that even for its comparatively subordinate, though all important constitutional functions, it cannot be improved, nor is any such opinion held by its most distinguished members.

But all such schemes are but remotely connected with the present issue. It is not so much the privileges of the Lords which are threatened by the single-chamber plot as the rights of the people. It is in their interests that the plot must be defeated.

Referring to unemployment Mr. Belfour says:—

The task imposed upon us must be faced but it is difficult and in some respects perilous. In truth this great and pressing reform requires caution as well as courage. If we succeed the amount of suffering which may be cured or prevented is beyond computation. If we fail (but I think we shall not) we may end by increasing the very ills we desire to remedy. If the wise and humane treatment of those who cannot support themselves belongs to social pathology the encouragement of enterprise belongs to social hygiene and how, from this point of view do the fiscal policies, Government and Opposition respectively compare?

The Budget now waiting the sentence of the people seems designed of set purpose to make every man who has invested his money in this country consider how he can remove it, and every man who is hesitating where to invest it, determined to invest it abroad.

BENEFITS OF TARIFF REFORM.

Very different are the results I anticipate from Tariff Reform. There are those who regard it as paradox to say that Tariff Reform will stimulate home industry. It seems to me a truism. Only by Tariff Reform can you hope to retain Colonial preference; only by Tariff Reform can you hope to modify commercial treaties in your favour; only by Tariff Reform can you secure from unfair competition the home producer in the home market. It will do no injury in neutral markets. It may give valuable aid in protected markets. It is credible, then, that it will not keep capital here that would otherwise go abroad? Is it credible that if it does the demand for labour will not increase?

The very fact that it is the first "plank" in the Unionist programme has prevented it ever receiving less than its due meed of attention whether from friends or foes.

But some observation on land I must make, for on the subject of land no absurdity in argument and no folly in legislation seems wholly ruled out of court. The Government began their career by loudly proclaiming the doctrine known as "back to the land." It might have been supposed in these circumstances that they would have done their best to make the position of the small cultivator as attractive as possible. Not at all. The Government have some vague idea that private ownership in land is a thing to be discouraged. The earth is the Lord's and therefore in a well-constituted society the rents should go to the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Speaking of the Navy Mr. Balfour says: The situation remains grave and the future is anxious. I do not think the public will readily forget or forgive the lamentable negligence which so dangerously encouraged the very rivalry in shipbuilding which they had so often and, I doubt not, so sincerely deplored. To maintain the Empire the Union and the Constitution—these are among the traditional obligations of the party which gain rather than lose in force as time goes on. But we have more to do than merely to preserve what we have received. But substantial advance cannot be made till a change of government takes place and a party is returned to office prepared to press through to the utmost of its force the policy of Tariff Reform.

MR. ASQUITH'S PROGRAMME

ALBERT HALL SCENES.

London, December 11.

The ten thousand fervid Liberals banked down the sides from ceiling to floor of the Albert Hall last night wildly cheering their champion, Mr. Asquith, as he stood on the platform surrounded by his Cabinet, made a dramatic human picture.

They were all men. That was a striking feature The fear of the Suffragettes had kept out even the wives of Cabinet Ministers. They poured through the doorways like water through sluice-gates from seven o'clock onwards. They shouted with enthusiasm almost as soon as they were massed in their seats. They shouted at intervals of minutes till the meeting was over.

There could be no doubt as to the representation of the Government on the platform. Behind undersecretaries, like Mr. Masterman, Mr. McKinnon Wood, and veterans like Mr. Eugene Wason and Sir John Brunner, were row after row of faces which made one think of the appearance of the Government benches in the House of Commons when members are massed for an important division. Ministers came in one by one, and by this separate entry each received a measure of applause which would have been lost to individuals if there had been a simultaneous entry.

The event of the preliminary proceedings, however, was the arrival of Mr. Lloyd George. With a roar of welcome the audience sprang to their feet, waving programmes with much excitement. He and the Lord Chancellor at once entered into a lively conversation.

Mr. John Burns came in from the other side and passed along in front of Mr. Lloyd George without taking notice of him. Mr. Lloyd George was deep in conversation with Lord Loreburn and ignored Mr. Burns as completely.

Thumping the little desk in front of him as he thumps the despatch-box in the House of Commons, Mr. Asquith thundered in his best style. The absolute veto which at present the Lords possess must go! The volume and cadence of his voice shook the people into enthusiasm.

THE SPEECHES.

Mr. Asquith referred at the outset to the loyal support he had received from his colleagues and followers, and to the assiduity with which the House of Commons, so far as the majority were concerned, had laboured. (Cheers.) He continued.

We search in vain for any piece of legislation, social or political, or any reform which was not set forth in this hall four years ago, and which we then submitted to and which were approved by the vast majority of, the electorate—(cheers)—and which for four years the House of Commons strove laboriously and painfully to carry into law. So far as their opinions were concerned the electors might just as well have spared themselves the trouble of going to the poll. (Applause.) And why? Another body—("Shame!")—which is subject neither to election nor to dissolution—stood in the way. A Voice: ("Out with it!") Now, as a fitting climax to this work of destruction, the supplies granted by the Commons are stopped on their way to the Crown. ("Shame!") We are here on the eve of another dissolution. Last time we reckoned without our hosts. We are not going to make that mistake again. (Applause.)

I tell you, in the name and on behalf of the Liberal Party, that we have at this moment laid upon us a single task—a task which dominates and transcends, because it embraces and involves every great and beneficent social and political change upon which our hearts are set. (Great applause.) That task is to vindicate and establish upon an unshaken foundation the principle of representative government. (Cheers.)

We stand in education where we stood four years ago; in licensing we stand upon the main governing principles of our Bill of last year. (Cheers.) Our franchise law is still encumbered by artificial distinctions and impediments for which there is no justification. (Cheers)

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

Let me say a word on the relevant but delicate and much-vexed topic of women's suffrage. My own views are tolerably well known—(laughter and cheers)—and nothing I have seen in the course of the last four years has induced me to modify them. (Loud cheers.) Nearly two years ago I declared on behalf of the present Government that in the event, which was then contemplated, of our bringing in a Reform Bill, we should make the insertion of a women's suffrage amendment an open question for the House of Commons to decide. (Cheers.)

The Government, notwithstanding the suicidal excesses—(laughter and cheers)—of a small section of the advocates of the change, have no disposition or desire to burke this question. It is clearly one upon which the new House of Commons ought to be given an opportunity of expressing its views. (Applause.)

The long-delayed claim of the Welsh people for complete religious equality in the Principality will, I believe, be put forward during this election with as much energy of conviction as ever it was before and with as strong an approval as it represents a really national demand. There is, as Wales knows well, one obstacle, and one only, to its realisation.

The people of Scotland, again, have suffered more through the action of the House of Lords than any other part of the United Kingdom. Their Valuation Bill and House Letting Bill although sanctioned by the House of Commons, have each been done to death because forsooth Lord Camperdown and his friends thought they knew so much better than the elected representatives what are the wishes of the Scottish people. (Laughter and cheers.)

Ireland may be said, by comparison, to have been for once in a way fortunate—cheers and laughter) largely because the measures sent up did not come violently athwart the prejudices and special interests of the Upper House. I repeat that Ireland is the one undeniable failure of British statesmanship. Speaking on behalf of my colleagues and I believe of my party, the solution of the problem can be found only in one way—(cheers)—by a policy which, while explicitly safeguarding the supremacy and undeniable authority of the Imperial Parliament, will set up in Ireland a system of self government—(loud cheers)—in regard to purely Irish affairs. There is not and there cannot be any question of separation. There is not and there cannot be any question of rival and competing supremacies; but subject to these conditions, that is the Liberal policy.

For reasons which I believe I have adequately described, the hands of the Government were tied in advance from proposing any such solution, but in the new House of Commons the hands of the Liberal Government and the Liberal majority will be entirely free.

We are constantly confronted with three constitutional innovations. In the first place we have the claim of the Upper House to control the levying of taxation; in the second place we have the claim of the same House—a body which cannot itself be dissolved—to compel a dissolution of the popular Chamber. Lastly, as the consequence and the corollary to the others, we have the assertion of its power to make or unmake the Executive of the Crown. Every one of these revolutionary pretensions we shall withstand for all we are worth. (Cheers.)

It becomes our first duty to take effective steps to make it recurrence impossible. (Cheers.) We shall therefore demand authority from the electorate to translate ancient and unwritten usage into an Act of Parliament—(cheers)—and to place upon the Statute Book a recognition, explicit and complete, of the settled doctrine of our Constitution—that it is beyond the province of the House of Lords to meddle in any way to any degree or for any purpose with our national finances. (Loud and prolonged cheers).

It is the fear of the advocates of Tariff Reform that if the Budget once took its place upon the Statute Book—(A Voice: It will!)—their cause would become a forlorn hope. (Cheers.) It is that fear which has provoked and engineered this crisis.

In the issue you have at stake—the double fortunes of our constitutional liberties and of Free Trade—so far we shall be on the defensive; but by the same action the House of Lords has not, indeed, raised but has hurried on for prompt decision a much larger issue still. I tell you quite plainly, and I tell my fellow-countrymen outside that neither I nor any of the Liberal Ministers supported by a majority of the House of Commons are going to submit again to the rebuffs and the humiliations of the last four years. (Loud, and prolonged cheers)

We shall not assume office and we shall not hold office unless we can secure the safeguards which experience shows to be necessary for the legislative utility and honour of the party of progress. (Renewed cheers.)

SECOND CHAMBER'S USES.

You will be told that the issue lies between government by two Chambers and Government by a single Chamber. That is not the case. ("No!") I myself, and I believe the large majority of the Liberal party are in favour of what is called the bicameral system. I see nothing inconsistent with democratic practice in a double Chamber such as that on the contrary, I see much practical good that may result from the existence side by side with the House of Commons of a body—not, indeed, of co-ordinate authority, but suitable by its members and its composition to exercise impartiality in regard to our ordinary legislation, the powers of revision, amendment, and fuller deliberation, and especially to provide the safeguard of delay. These are both useful and dignified functions. (Hear, hear.)

But we have got to deal with a pressing and immediate necessity—our present condition, with all the drawbacks and few, if any, of the advantages of the Second Chamber. What is our Second Chamber? (Laughter.) It has no pretensions of qualifications to be the organ or interpreter of the popular will. (Cheers.) One party is in possession of a permanent and overwhelming majority; in temper and in action, it is frankly and nakedly partisan. it does not attempt to exercise any kind of effective control over the legislation of the other House when its own party is in a majority there. (Hear, hear and cheers.)

We are going to ask the country to give us authority to apply an effective remedy to these intolerable conditions. (Hear, hear.) What is to be done will have to be done by Act of Parliament. The time for an unwritten convention has unhappily gone by. (Hear, hear.) We are not, as I say, proposing the abolition of the House of Lords, or the setting up of a single Chamber, but we do ask and we are going to ask the electors that the House of Lords should be confined to the functions appropriate to a Second Chamber.

The absolute veto which it at present possesses must go. (Loud cheers.) The power which it claims from time to time in effect to compel us to choose between a dissolution and, as far as our main projects are concerned, legislative sterility—that power must go; also the people, when they elect a new House of Commons, must be able to feel that they are sending to Westminster men who will have the power, not merely of proposing and debating, but of making laws. (Loud cheers.)

The will of the people, as deliberately expressed by their elected representatives, must within the limits of the lifetime of a single Parliament be made effective.

Finally, these changes in the relations between the two Houses—of course, I do not at this moment commit myself or you to the precise details of the machinery or the method (Hear, hear)—these changes must be supplemented by a shortening in the duration of the life of the House of Commons itself. (Cheers.) No Liberal desires to make possible the ascendency, even for a brief span of years, of a body which has ceased to represent the nation. (Cheers.) Shorten the life of the Parliament to five years—(cheers)—I should not myself be afraid of making it four—(hear, hear)—and you would have reduced that possible risk to a vanishing point. (Hear, hear.)

THE UNIONIST FORCES.

That, gentlemen, is the policy which the Government lay before you. (Cheers.) We have not embarked upon it without counting the cost, and I do not underestimate the odds against us. The House of Lords has behind it forces which it could never have enlisted upon the abstract issue of its constitutional right to deal, with finance. The vast majority of those who are going in January to back it up at the polls would a year ago have strenuously denied its possession of any such right. (Hear, hear.) It will have behind it, concentrated for resistance the formidable interests which the Budget has offended: and on the other hand—burning with aggressive and missionary zeal—the motley horde which has gathered itself together round the flag of Tariff Reform. (Laughter and cheers.)

Does the prospect alarm you? (Loud cries of "No") I see that some great organs which in the old days used to be in touch with popular opinion can discern no evidence that the nation resents the conduct of the Lords. (Laughter.) Well, we shall see. (Hear, hear.) And how do we stand ourselves? United, I hope and trust, for I cannot believe that with such causes at stake there will be found any room for sectional division—(hear, hear)—for local differences, for personal rivalry. All these, I am convinced, will be fused and combined in the common campaign against the common enemy. (Cheers.)

In the three capital issues—the absolute control of the Commons over finance, the maintenance of Free Trade—(loud cheers)—and the effective limitation and curtailment of the legislative powers of the House of Lords—(loud cheers)—we are following on the best and surest lines of Liberal tradition and Liberal policy. (Cheers.)

We have to support us the memories of the past, the needs of the present, the hopes of the future. (Cheers.) Show yourselves worthy of the task, and quit yourselves like men! (Loud and continued cheers.)

Two male interrupters were ejected during the speech.

Sir William Angus proposed the resolution pledging support to Mr. Asquith, and Mr. Charles Fenwick, Miners' M. P., seconded.

Only two or three men voted against the resolution.

Mr. Lloyd George said: This is the Prime Minister's night out. Next week I shall be addressing two or three meetings in London, and I propose reserving what I have got to say until then. Mr. Asquith's speech means victory. We have great forces to contend against; we have to fight the subtlest and most potent of human weakness. We have got to fight quackery and snobbery. We shall beat them both. (Cheers.) The sword has been drawn, and it is not going to be returned to the scabbard until there is a free right of way for the reforms demanded by the people from the House of Lords to the steps of the Throne. (Applause.)

Mr. Churchill said: We have to drive the Budget through (Cheers.) We have to smash the veto up, and if we work together there is none that can withstand us.

SUFFRAGETTES IN HIDING.

SIX CAPTURED IN ALBERT HALL.

WOMAN WEDGED IN ORGAN PIPES.

London, December 10.

There was a Suffragette hunt in the Albert Hall as a preliminary to Mr. Asquith's meeting to-night. Some exciting scenes and a good "bag"—six hidden Suffragettes—were the result.

The Women's Social and Political Union engaged the Hall last night for the purpose of holding a meeting to welcome Mrs. Pankhurst on her return from America, and as was expected, a number of them stowed themselves away in all sorts of strange hiding places.

A number, hiding behind curtains and pillars, were soon ejected, and at intervals others were turned out who had adopted more ingenious means of hiding themselves. One, for instance, was found amongst the organ-pipes, and another was discovered in a dark corner of the box reserved for members of the Council of the Hall.

One, who was not found until late in the evening, had hidden herself behind a curtain, which she had taken great care not to disturb, its folds appearing to a casual observer to be falling quite naturally.

FIREMAN'S ROUNDS.

Between eight and nine o'clock this morning, the fireman on duty made his usual rounds accompanied by his dog. The fireman, although displaying more than ordinary vigilance, did not notice anything unusual, but the dog attracted his attention by showing a keen interest in a certain corner, sniffing about it, with his nose in the air. Then the fireman made further investigations, with the result that he conducted a disappointed looking Suffragist to the waiting-room.

The door was locked whilst the fireman went away to another quarter, but when he returned a few moments later he found his prisoner had gone, an open window overlooking the street explaining the way of her escape.

Later in the day two more hiding Suffragists were captured and turned out of the building. Some attendants were searching, when the women, who had established themselves in a dark corner, near a trap-door at the back of the orchestra, gave themselves away by making a noise. This attracted the searchers, and, getting a light, they discovered the women.

Eventually, not long before the meeting, 350 special stewards went over every inch of the Hall in the quest for hidden women.

EVENING DRESS MARKET.

Cotton Pandemonium in Liverpool.

London, December 11.

The publication yesterday by the United States Agricultural Bureau of the official report on the cotton crop was marked by extraordinary scenes both in New York and Liverpool. The estimate is a low one, just over 10,000,000 bales, as against a crop of nearly 14,000,000 bales last year. But, as our New York correspondent points out in his cable the official estimate last year was about 1,000,000 bales less than the actual yield.

In New York the wildest scenes in the history of the Cotton Exchange in that city were witnessed. The figures were 209,000 bales below the expectations of the most sanguine "bulls," and prices rose rapidly. Not since the days of Mr. Sully's campaign had so much interest been manifested in the proceedings. The floor of the Exchange was thronged with members and visitors and the excitement continued throughout the operations.

Owing to the difference in time the report did not reach the Liverpool Cotton Exchange before the usual closing hour, four o'clock, but in order to receive the report yesterday the Exchange for the first time in its history held an evening market. The spectacle was quite in keeping with the departure.

The Exchange reopened at a quarter to seven, remaining open until eight o'clock. Just before seven o'clock, when the American report was expected. Old Hallstreet, where the new Cotton Exchange is situated, presented a constantly moving queue of taxicabs and motor-cabs. Members of the Exchange drove up in evening dress ready, once their business had been attended to, to slip back to dinner.

At five minutes to seven there was scarcely an inch of room either on the main floor of the Exchange or in the spacious marble gallery. For the most part ladies in furs thronged the gallery and followed the animated proceedings below with the keenest interest.

On the reception of the report excitement ran high, and for a full half-hour after the opening of business pandemonium reigned. The "pit" was packed to suffocation, and brokers bareheaded were almost trampled underfoot in the excitement, while an endless stream of telegraph messenger boys rushed hither and thither.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, DECEMBER 24.

The disturbance in Persia yesterday advancing eastwards has given a precipitation in Baluchistan and heavy cloud there and in the greater part of the north-west of India. A few falls of rain occurred in the Central Provinces the chief rainfall amounts being Akola, half an inch; Quetta, three-quarter; and Rohat, one.

Forecast.—A widespread precipitation in the north-west of India especially in the northern districts is likely.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 24TH DECEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 24TH December, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded in the extreme eastern districts and heavily clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Day temperature is in defect at Multan, Lahore and Sirsa; night temperature is in excess at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in the extreme north-western districts and lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity and temperature are generally normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies have become heavily overcast in Sind and moderately clouded in Rajputana. The moisture in the air is in excess in Upper Sind but either equal to or below the average elsewhere. Day temperature is in slight defect at Bikaner and Ajmer; night temperature is in excess at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is normal; the minimum is in excess in West Central India and at some stations elsewhere.

The Central Provinces.—Akola reports 0·51" of rain. Skies are generally moderately clouded. The air contains the average amount of moisture in the north-east but is damper elsewhere. The day is generally cooler than usual in the southern half of the division; the night continues much warmer everywhere.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess in the north and normal in the south Konkan. Temperature is normal except for a defect in the maximum at Karwar.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Day temperature is normal; night temperature continues in excess.

General Remarks.—The depression from Persia has caused heavy cloud in Sind and over the greater portion of the Punjab and moderate cloud in Rajputana, the West United Provinces and Kathiawar. No precipitation has however, occurred. In the Central Provinces Akola again reports moderate rainfall.

Local rain is probable in Sind and the Punjab. A few showers may occur in Rajputna and Kathiawar.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Dept, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

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Certified By COLONEL F. C. BURTON, (Late) Indian Army.

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I have much pleasure in testifying to the actual results from a course of "Celmo." I have suffered for the past 26 years from Gout, and have tried various remedies, none of which have been more than palliative in their effects. I have now taken seven bottles of "Celmo" and feel much better, all pains in my joints have disappeared, and I can walk long distances without any inconvenience. My health generally is much better than it has been for a long time, and all giddiness has disappeared, "Celmo," in my case appears to have a marked eliminative effect, and since taking it I have lost all uncomfortable feeling, due, I consider, to an impaired digestion.

You can make any use you like of this letter.

F. C. BURTON, Colonel (late) Indian Army.

ERNEST J. PARRY,
B. Sc., F.I.C., F.C.S.,
ANALYTICAL AND CONSULTING CHEMIST.
THANET HOUSE,
56A, GREAT DOVER ST.,
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"CACHOUS, LONDON."
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January 16th, 1908.

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I find that these tablets have been prepared from pure drugs of the best possible quality, and contain nothing of an injurious nature whatsoever. The formula from which they are made has been submitted to me, and I am of opinion that it is an excellent one in every way and one which is not capable of improvement.

Ernest J. Parry.

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SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

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Exchange on London at Paris Fcs ...	25-20-0 1-2
Rentes 3 per cent. ...	... 98 3/4unchgd
Berlin Cheques on London. ...	20-45 0 1
Bar Silver Spot.	... 24 1/4+1-16
Do. 2 months bence.	... 24 1/4+1/16
Closing Tone of Silver. Steady.	
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent.	...82 9-16 + 1/16
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate). ...	...1 3 15 1/2 unchgd

Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 1-2 per cent, since 9th December.

3. 1/2 per cent. Indian Stock (Sterling Loan) ...	... 97 1/2—1/4
Discount Bank Bills 3 months' sight ..	3 3/4—1-8
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight	3 3/8 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 3 months...	4 3/8 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months...	4 3/8 unchgd.
Bar Gold (per oz)	... 77/9 unchgd.
Interest day to-day loans ...	... 4 1-8 unchgd
Do. of day market loans	... 4 3/8 unchgd

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullion s	...£33,450,000 Dec.	£1,150,000
Public Deposits	...£ 9,200,000 Inc.	£1,900,000
Other Deposits	...£ 9,100,000 Dec.	£3,600,000
Government Securities	£15,500,000 Inc.	£ 100,000
Other Securities	...£31,200,000 Dec.	£7,200,000
Notes and Gold	...£22,800,000 Inc.	£1,900,000

The Bank's Reserve is 45 per cent. of the Liabilities.

MANCHESTER, December 23.

COTTON.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ...	7,000
Do. Day's Sales on Spot and for Exp. ...	...
Do. do. called	2,000
Do. Day's Sales of East Indian ...	50
Do. Day's Imports...	6,000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot—Moderate demand	
Do. of Liverpool Cotton Futures ...	Steady.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton East Indian ..	Quiet.
Tone of Manchester Market.... ...	Steady.
Mid-Americans	8-24 + 8
Egyptian F. G. F.	...13 5/32nd gd

Cotton Delivery / Mid. Uplands / G. O. C. Liverpool	D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M.	M.-A.	A.-M.
	8·09	8 09	8-12	8·14	8·15
	+7	+7	+7	+6	+6
	M.-J.	J.-J.	J.-A.	A.-S.	
	8-16	8-14	8-14	7-84	
	+5	+7	+6	+5	

Sales increased yesterday by 2,000.

Liverpool Market closed until Tuesday.

LONDON, DECEMBER 23.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

G Madras Westerns C I F ...	5 26-32
Fair Cocconada C & F London...	5 5-8

AMERICAN MARKETS.

NEW YORK, December 23.

COTTON :—

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ...	...23,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain ...	19,000
Do. Exports to Continent ...	16,000
Futures at New York ..... / Jan. 15-38 + 10 / Do at New York ..... / May 15-99 + 7	Advanced on firm Southern Spot market and improved demand and on bull support and short covering market closed on Friday and Saturday.
Spot Cotton at New York ...	... 15·75 unchgd
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	... 8 5-8 unchgd
Demand Bills	...4·87 1-2—1/4
Silver Commercial Bars ...	... 52 3-4 + 1-8
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	...15 5-16unchgd
Tone of Spot Cotton ...	... Firm.
Futures at New Orleans ...	Jan. 15·33 + 19
Do. at New Orleans ...	May 15·46 + 22

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT

	Bales.
Total Sales	22,000
Do. Speculation	1,000
Do. Export	1,000
Do. Forwarded Consumers ...	41,000
Do. Actual Export	12,000
Do. Import of the Week	19,000
Do. Stock	1,014,000
East Indian Total Sales	300
Do. Indian Speculation	100
Do. Indian Export	.....
Do. Indian Forwarded Consumers ...	1,300
Do. Indian Actual Export... ...	100
Do. Indian Import of the Week ...	.....
Do Indian Stock.	4,000
American Afloat	170,000
Indian Afloat	12,000
Cotton Stock in London	69,800

LINSEED.

LONDON, December 23.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) 52 3/3	
" " months, Dec.-Jan.	
" " Ports, Dunkirk.	
" " Buyers, sellers, &c., Sellers.	
Linseed, Bombay, per 416 lbs. ex-ship ... 55 1-2	
Do. Months—April-May.	
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.	
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Dore.	
Tone—Steady.	
Rapeseed—Yellow Gujarat per 416lbs ex-ship 44 3/4	
Do. Months—Dec-Jan.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.	
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers, etc.—Buyers.	
Tone—Firm.	
Rapeseed—Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs ex-ship 41 3/8	
Do. Months—Dec-Jan.	
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.	
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Done.	
Tone—Firm.	

SUGAR.

Sugar—15 3—May-August—Sellers—Dull.

MARKET REPORT OF HENRY MERTON & CO., LTD.

LONDON, SATURDAY, Nov. 28.

Copper.—European Statistics: The Chili Charters for the past fortnight are cabled as 1,700 tons, including 575 tons shipped direct to America. The supplies for the same period were 19,663 tons, against 16,068 tons deliveries. The visible supply has therefore increased 3,595 tons, and now stands at 102,952 tons. On the 31st ultimo, the quantity was 99,357 tons.

	15th Nov. 1909. Tons.	31st Oct. 1909. Tons.	16th Nov. 1908. Tons.
Total stocks in England and France	95,002	90,007	42,060
Total stocks aglot from Chili and Australia	7,950	9,350	10,775
Total visible supply.	102,952	99,357	52,835

The shipments from New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore for the week ending 19th November are cabled as 6,813 tons.

The attention of the Copper world is still absorbed by the negotiations in progress in New York, and though no authoritative statement have been forthcoming, it is generally believed that good progress is being made towards a consolidation of some of the principal interests. The benefits which such a combine would allow the producing mines to reap by the establishment of a higher level of prices have attracted a great deal of speculation in the shares of Copper Companies, and the advances in these have helped to further the speculative interest in Copper, which in the earlier part of the week has been very rampant. Large buying orders have come to hand, and almost steady rise in the price of Standard Copper was witnessed. As values tended upwards a good deal of realising proceeded, but the power of absorption was far greater and even the large increase in the fortnightly statistics given above exercised but a very temporary influence. The easier conditions of the money markets relieves to some extent the fears engendered by the large stocks, and the better trade conditions infused further strength to the movement which does not appear to be nearing its end as yet. The market closes strong, after active trading at the best prices, £60-15 cash, and £61-17-6 three months.

The large demand for Refined Copper, about which we were able to report in our last circular, has been fully maintained, and the extent which it assumed has forced sellers not only to raise their prices but also to restrict the quantites on offer; in fact, it would appear that most of the producers had disposed of practically the whole of their output until the end of January. And yet the demand continues. Especially in the States consumers have been entering the market very freely, and all that could be obtained at 13 1-2 cents has been taken up. So that higher prices are now asked, and have since been paid. Business in Europe has been equally good, and manufacturers have received a plentiful supply of orders in nearly all branches. During the latter part of the week India has commenced to buy again, and with a good harvest and high prices ruling for produce, prospects there appear very favorable.

We quote though at £63-10 to £64-10 less 2 1-2 per cent.; Best selected £63-10 to £64-10 less 2 1-2 per cent; Electro-lytic at £62-10 to £63 net; Strong Sheets at £74; India sheets at £72; and Yellow Metal 6 1-4c.

The total transactions during the week amounted to about 13,000 tons.

Lead.—The precarious position of affairs in Australia, where not only mining and smelting operations but also shipping facilities are seriously threatened by the coal miners' strike has been recognised by the trade, and rather more business has been done during the week, not only with home manufacturers but also for export. Moreover, supplies are not coming in too freely, and stocks generally have been allowed to run low. Prices consequently were able to improve again, and the close is firm at £13-2-6 to £13-3-9 for foreign, and £13-5-0 to £13-7-6 for English.

Spelter.—There has been no new feature in this article. Consumers having recently laid in plentiful supplies, are now taking but a small interest in the market, yet prices are well maintained, there being no pressure to sell from any quarter. Ordinaries close at £23-2-6 to £23-5-0, and specials at £23 7-6 to £23-12-6.

Iron and Steel.—The recent liquidations in this market having come to an end, a better tone has set in, especially as advices from the States continue very encouraging. Prospects there remain satisfactory, a large amount of business still pending for next year. Purchases of raw Iron on this side continue to a moderate extent, and these helped to stimulate some speculative buying, so that prices for Middlesbro' are better than last week, cash closing at 51/4 1-2, with one month at 51/8, and three months at 52/4 1-2.

Quicksilver ...	... £9-17-6 per bottle.
Antimony ...	... £29 to £30
Silver ...	...23 3-8d spot & 23 7-16forward
Fine Silver	...25 1-4d spot & 25 5-16forward

MANCHESTER MARKET REPORT.

MANCHESTER, December 3.

JOHN MUNN AND CO.—Complaints of stagnation in the cloth market are becoming more general, and from all appearances the trade is face to face with a situation such as it has not experienced since the American war. The shipments to Calcutta during November, as shown in the table issued by Messrs. G. Robinson and Co. are surprisingly large, and there seems little probability of this great distributing centre being short of goods for some time. These figures serve to draw attention to the time which must elapse before a cessation of buying begins to tell upon shipments. China advices indicate a better state of affairs, but prices ruling there are not such as to induce merchants to make further purchases on the terms available. Here and there a line goes through for fancy descriptions where makers are easy to deal with. Some of the minor Eastern outlets display a little more activity. Shippers to South America and the Levant act cautiously, confining their operations to small parcels necessary to supply pressing needs. The effect of the increasing restriction of output must be felt sooner or later. Values show little change since our last, but display much irregularity.

YARNS.—We cannot report any favourable alteration in this department, and trading during the past week has continued on retail lines. After considerable negotiation odd lines of twist and weft have changed hands, but transactions when concluded leave much to be desired from the producer's point of view. Business in Egyptian qualities has had a setback in consequence of the pronounced advance in the raw material, and sales of either combed or carded grades are few and of small dimensions. The demand for export does not improve shippers receiving no encouragement from abroad to operate at present levels. Quotations vary with the fluctuation in cotton but on balance are about the same as last week.

BOMBAY, DECEMBER 24.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Summary of Daily Arrivals of Wheat and Seeds by rail and sea during the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m. :—

Wheat ...	...	...	7,025 cwts.
Linseed ...	...	...	4,215 "
Rape, Rai and Mustardseed ...			62 "
Gingellyseed ...			23,451 "
Poppyseed ...			118 "
Groundnuts ...			3,524 "
Castorseed ...			4,085 "
Rice ...			3,212 "
Myrabollams ...			4,921 "
Cottonseed ...			37,117 "
Mowrasseed ...			1,143 "
Gram ...			2,257 "
Jowar ...			477 "
Maize ...			2,207 "

SHARES.

The market is dull and declining. Mill shares have all dropped in prices owing to continued high prices of cotton. Bank of Bombay shares, after touching Rs. 1,503 1-2 are quiet at the rate; Bank of India's have improved to Rs. 66 1-2; Indian Specie Bank shares have ruled at and about Rs. 53 1-2; Bombay Merchants' Bank shares are unchanged at Rs. 10; and Bank of Burma's have changed hands at Rs. 113. In Press Companies prices are steady. Mofussils' have improved to Rs. 735; New Berar's to Rs. 550; and Indian Cotton are unchanged at Rs. 137 1-2 In Miscellaneous Companies, Badham Pile's are quiet at Rs. 132; Bombay Burma New issues are quiet at Rs. 430 and Old issues at Rs. 437 1-2. Bombay Electric Supply and Traways Co. Ld. Ordinary shares have changed hands at Rs. 97 and Preference shares at Rs. 151. The Bombay Steam Navigation Co., Ordinary shares have declined to Rs. 312 1-2; and Preference shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 275; Bombay Flour Mill shares are quiet at Rs. 1,000; Port Canning and Land Improvement Co. shares have advanced to Rs. 720; Treacher's are quiet at Rs. 500; Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ordinary shares are quiet at Rs. 12; deferred shares at Rs. 61 and Preference shares at Rs. 60. In Railway Companies, Tapti-Valley Railway shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 437 1-2; Ahmedabad-Prantej at Rs. 590; Amritsar-Patty (old shares) are steady at Rs. 118 and (new shares) at Rs. 86. In Mill Companies, Ahmedabad advance have declined to Rs. 400; Bombay United to Rs. 390; Century Mill shares to Rs. 290; Central India's are quiet at Rs. 1,580; Colaba Land and Mill Company shares have dropped to Rs. 1,080; Currimbhoy Mill shares to Rs. 980; David Mill shares to Rs. 360; Kohinoor's to Rs. 660; and Leopold's are weak at Rs. 20; Laxmi Cotton have declined to Rs. 1,510; Maneckji Petit have fluctuated between Rs. 3,540 and Rs. 3,450 for January settlement and have closed at Rs. 3,475. New Great Eastern shares are weak at Rs. 180; Standard's have dropped to Rs. 1,080; and Swadeshi's to Rs. 1,180.

COTTON.

Market.—The week opened with a quotation of Rs. 303 for good Broach and gradually in sympathy with the American Market it advanced to Rs. 314 1-2 and it is opened that by the end of the year it will reach Rs. 320 to Rs. 325. Fine was quoted Rs. 326 in the commencement of the week and it rose to Rs. 340 and still a further rise of 6 to 7 per cent. is expected. Other sorts has a rise also of 4 to 5 per cent. during the week. On account of such high prices business is limited and exporters and mills only buy their requirements. The tone of the market all round is firm. On account of the holidays practically from to-day business is closed.

Rates at which December delivery goods were settled for business, transacted in the Cotton Trade Assocation Rooms, Colaba.

	Rs.
Bengal Ginned Fine ...	269
" F. Good ...	257
Sind Punjab Fine ...	265
" F. Good ...	256
Khandesh Fine ...	270
" F. Good ...	264
Amraoti Fine ...	283
" F. Good ...	277
Nagpore Fine ...	293
" Fine ...	290
Yeotmal Fine ...	293
" F. Good. ...	285
Wardha Hinganghat Fine ...	300
" F. Good ...	292
Dhamangaon Poolgaon Fine ...	289
" F. Good ...	281
Akola Khangaum Fine ...	285
" " F. Good ...	279
Methia Fine ...	270
" F. Good ...	264
Broach Ginned Fine ...	339 Mar. 25
" Gin Good ...	312 May 25
Sawginned " ...	310 "
Coompta " ...	318 "
Westerns ginned good ...	302 "

To-day being the settlement day for December, delivery were settled at the above rates in the Cotton Trade Association.

Daily arrivals of Cotton by rail and sea during 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. :—

Khandesh	3,750 Bales.
Central India	814 "
Barsi and Nagur	2,975 "
Berar	6,275 "
Central Provinces	2,948 "
Oomras	15,693 "
Dholera	1,814 "
Coompta and Dharwar ...	170 "
Westerns...	29 "
Bengals (N. W. P.)	3,422 "
Bengals (Rajputana)	276 "
Sind	1,058 "
Total	22,492 Bales.

Bombay Cotton Trade Association Ltd. Cotton Statistics, 24th December:—

	1909	1908	Difference
Receipts for the week	138,994	75,168	+63,826
	1909	1908	
Rcpts from 1st Oct. to 23rd Dec.	837,997	399,424	+438,573
	1909	1908	
Shipts for the week, Europe.....	14,058	7,775	+6 283
China, Japan and Coast Ports.....	42,851	14,871	+27,980
Total	56,909	22,646	+34,263
Total shipts from 1st Oct. to 23rd Dec...	1909	1908	
Europe.....	146,237	97,809	+48,428
China.....	20 076	4,051	+1,6025
Japan.....	154,888	93,183	+61,705
Coast Ports	6,800	3,991	+2,815
Total	328,007	199,034	+128,973
Afloat in harbour, Europe.....	17,570	10,137	+7,433
China, Japan and Coast Ports.....	23,848	8,210	+15,638

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st October to 4th December 1909—1,362 bales.

Total exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Railway from 1st October 1908 to 31st August 1909—26,168 bales.

FREIGHTS.

Ports.	This month.	Next month.
Antwerp	15 6	15 6
Dunkirk	15 6	15 6
Havre	16 0	16 0
Hull	15 6	15 0
Liverpool	16 0	15 6
Marseilles	16 0	15 6
Genoa	15 6	15 0
London... ...	.....	.....
Hamburg	15 6	15 6
Trieste	.....	1/ 0
Venice	.....	.....
Open Ports ...	...Feb. to May ...	15 6

Rates are unchanged, market is steady.

METALS.

During the whole week prices were ready and copper demand is not brisk, but in Yellow Metal there is a good enquiry. Home quotations for Copper are £70-7-0 and Yellow Metal Rex at £56-15 and English £57. The local sale during the week amount to 2,000 bundles.

We quote :—

		lbs.	
Copper Braziers 4×4		21	
		28	
		35	
		42	
		56	Rs. 55 6
		63	
		70	
		77	
		84	
Yellow Metal Sheets		21	
		28	
		35	
		42	Rs. 46 0
		49	
		56	
Tin Ingots.		...	" 42 0
Spelter	S M ...	...	
	M M ...	...	
	J ...	...	" 19 0
	G ...	...	
Georgaubtte		...	" 23 1
Copper Ingots K S ...		...	" 49 13
Copper Sheetings ...	lbs. 8, 10, 12, 14		" 62 0
Yellow Metal Sheetings ...	lbs. 14, 16		" 47/48
	10, 12		

PENANG TIN INGOTS.

As written before prices in Penang this week have gone up from dollars 75·50 to dollars 77·50 and we learn that a business to the tune of about 100 slabs had been done during the week. The major portion of the transaction will come forward by the Rubattino boat which is expected to be here on or about 5th January 1910, the rest is intended for the P. and O. Mail leaving Penang on the 1st proximo.

The continued rise is due to a good demand being experienced both from the continent and America. The steady tendency of the Penang Market had attracted a little more speculative demand. Prices were maintained and towards the close prices experienced a smart spurt, the last quotation being dollars 77·50.

COALS.

The coal market is steady but quiet. Dealers and consumers seem still disinclined to operate, and are holding off persumably in the hope of securing their requirements at cheaper rates later on. The Home market is very firm and prices for English Coals show a rise of quite half a rupee per ton over last week's quotations. The Bengal coal industry which has lain dormant during the best part of the year, has received a fillip in consequence of the Australian strike, and while half a lakh of tons of Bengal coal are expected to be shipped to Australia, enquiries have also been forthcoming from Ceylon, the Straits, etc., and the tone of the Bengal market generally has improved considerably within the last three weeks or so. Added to this better feeling in the market is the fact that freights on coal from Calcutta have experienced a smart rise, Rs. 5 per ton being the rate last paid for Bombay, and colliery owners who a few weeks back were anxious sellers at what were then considered giving away prices are now holding out for their own rates; Railways also are said to be already experiencing difficulty in coping with the demand for Railway wagons, so that all things considered does not seem likely that prices will give way and unless buyers realise the position and act promptly they may find that they have waited too long and be compelled to pay even higher prices than those ruling at present.

Appended are details of business done during the week: About 2,000 tons ready Powell Duffryn coal changed hands at a rate said to be Rs. 18-4 and sellers are now asking Rs. 18-8 for December-January February shipment; 500 tons Dutton's Welsh coal ready realised Rs. 13-12, and 1,000 tons Yorksire coal, December shipment, Rs. 14, sellers, quotations for shipment December onwards being Rs. 14 8 and Rs. 14-4 respectively.

In Bengal coal, about 3,000 tons Desherghur delivery January-June 1910, has been sold at Rs. 13-4, but sellers now hold out for 4 to 6 annas more. There has been some enquiry for Sircars, Barabooi and Navigation Coals.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE,

Thursday, December 23.

No. of Packages.		GOLD, Bullions.' Rs.	Coin. Sovs. and half Sovs. Rs.	Other coin. Rs.
1 Box	...	76,800	...	...
1 do	...	76,800	...	...
2 Boxes	...	1,53,600	...	...
21 do	...	14,13,120	...	...
2 do	do ...	1,15,200	...	...
22 do	do ...	...	16,05,000	...
22 do	do ...	3,84,000	11,77,500	...
3 do	do ...	38,400	1,50,000	...
1 Case	...	...	7,500	...
4 Packages	...	...	63,540	1,328

No. of packages	SILVER. Bullions. Rs.	Govt. of India Rs.	Coin. Other coin. Rs.
4 Packages...	...	264	...
1 Bundle ...	...	1,600	...
Importers.		Vessels.	From.
Comptoir National D. E. de Paris		Falsette	London
Indian Specie Bank Ltd ...		do	do
Yokohama Specie Bank Ltd		do	do
National Bank of India ...		do	do
Chartered Bank of India A. and China... ...		do	do
Do		do	do
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation ...		do	do
International Banking Corporation		do	do
The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co		Mashtari	Jeddah
Sundry Importers ...		do	do
M. M. H. Abdoola ...		Kasara	Muscat

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY By Rail on 23rd December 1909.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway ...	71	82 697
B. B. & C. I. Railway...	100	1,17,689

GREY GOODS.

Cotton is going up and it now stands at 8-26 and manufacturers cannot afford to meet the requirements of the buyers as difference in prints in grey shortings varies from 1-6 to 9. Those firms who anticipating a rise had bought on their own account are gradually selling but they cannot replace the same at the selling price. Although prices generaly on the whole have advanced in the market, still up-country buyers do not freely buy but, now they have seen their mistake and whenever they come forward to buy in a large quantity, dealers decline to enter into the bargain but sell only small quantities with increased rates. Lower qualities which were neglected for a long time are in good demand, but stock is very limited and those who hold it have put up prices from 4 to 8 annas per piece. Reports from Manchester say that a lot of bales of Pipperrill Drill have been reshipped from Shanghai as it fetched a good price. The market here also this week has advanced to Rs. 10-7 but the home quotations are 14.

We give below the current prices of some known qualities:—

Ralli's (Original Fari)	Rs.	5 5 0
Do. (Imitation Fari)	"	4 9 0
Do. G.Shirtings (Sindurio)	"	5 10 0
Do. 100,000	"	6 2 0
Do. 4025	"	4 11 0
Do. 7900	"	5 10 0
Do. Drills Mosque	"	7 8 0
Do. Jacconets No. 18	"	3 6 9
Do. do. No. 636	"	2 15 6
Do. do. No. 138	"	2 11 9
Do. Mulls No. 525 No go. ds.		
Ritchie, Four Heads	Rs.	5 7 0
Do. No. 1566	"	3 2 0
Forbes No. 651	"	5 0 6
Lyon, Shanker	"	5 8 0
Do. No. 1575	"	6 14 0
Do. Bhut Chap	"	6 8 0
Dewhursts		
Do. B B	"	7 2 0
Do. B B B	"	8 10 0
Do. B B B B	"	8 12 0
Do. B B B B B	"	8 10 0
Do. P S	"	7 14 0
Bombay C No. 1500	"	5 6 0
Grahams No. 2730	"	5 3 0
Yellow Horse Slbs	"	4 15 0
Flemings No. 463	"	4 12 0
Macdonalds, Drills Queen	"	7 2 0
G. P. Drills, American	"	10 7 0

WHITES.

There is a good enquiry from retail dealers from Marwar and prices rule the same. In Nainsooks 16 by 14 counts although Manchester quotations are too high and dealers still getting their cheap purchases of 2s. to 2s. 3d. are freely selling at whatever profit they make regardless of the prices in Manchester. We learn that firms still hold goods to arrive bought at 2s. 4 1-2d., to 2s. 5d. which they are offering at the price but dealers cannot pay more than 2s. 3 1-2d. but we think dealers will have ultimately to pay the price as there is not the slightest chance of a decline on the other side. Low qualities of Nainsooks and Mulls being scarce are sought after, but Manchester quotes from 4s. to 5s. more which is quite prohibitive. In a month when the Season will be in full swing there is every chance of prices going up in our market.

In shirtings Liepmann's have advanced by 1 anna, while Manchester quotation is 12s 2d. A firm is offering at 12s 1d but very little business has resulted. Other superior qualities which had no market for a long time are gradually being sold off, but the stock is still enough to meet the requirements of the season. A pinch is felt in low qualities in absence of stock, and prices have been put up by 8 to 12 annas per piece but new business is impossible.

The following are the quotations of some known qualities :—

Graham's Nainsooks	77/7777	No goods.	
Do. do. ...	88/8888	Rs.	2 1 0
Do. do. ...	A I	"	2 6 0
Do. do. ...	199/399	"	2 11 6
Do. Mulls ...	9/999	"	3 7 6
Do. do. ...	9999	"	4 3 6
Rallis Nainsooks ...	1900	"	1 10 0
Do. do. ...	61/81	"	1 13 6
Do. do. ...	7070/9090	"	1 15 6
Do. do. ...	9999	"	2 2 0
Do. do. ...	5300/9300	"	2 3 6
Do. do. ...	7/27	"	2 4 6
Do. do. ...	88/98	"	2 7 6
Do. do. ...	39620	"	2 11 6
Do. Mulls ...	55	"	0 15 8
Do. do. ...	Sun	"	1 4 0
Do. do. ...	1170	"	1 6 3
Do. do. ...	1270	"	1 8 6
Do. do. ...	50/60	"	2 11 6
Do. do. ...	6/600	"	3 8 6
Do. do. ...	6000	"	4 5 6
Do. do. ...	88	"	3 8 0
Ritchie Nainsooks ...	3939/5959	"	1 10 0
Do. do. ...	3500/5500	"	1 14 6
Do. Mulls ...	1260	"	1 9 3
Do. do. ...	(Jovala).	"	2 6 9
Lyon Nainsooks ...	4545/6767	"	1 15 0
Greaves do ...	8000	"	2 15 0
Do. Mulls ...	5060	"	1 8 0
Do. Nainsooks	30/50300	"	2 0 0
Shaw Wallace's ...	Motor Car.	"	1 15 3
Macdonald Mulls ...	64	"	3 8 0
Liepmanns ...	1500s.	"	10 8 0
Holland ...	40000	"	10 12 0
London	64000	"	13 8 0

Yarn :—Prices in the local market have advanced all round by 1-2 to 1 anna per pound and dealers who have no forward contracts are buying from bazaar in anticipation of higher prices later on. Inquiries are pouring from dealers but very little business results this week. Some firm sold 2-40 bleached at 13 1-2 but it must be out of previous purchases. We think if up-country demand originates local market will further advance.

In mercerised yarn on account of Egyptian cotton being 13 5-8 no business is practicable and firms who had previous purchases are selling but it is impossible to replace the sales.

Prints all round prices are stiffening and dealers are demanding higher rates. Low qualities being scarce are freely inquired after but prices deter business.

IVORY.

The following quantities have arrived to date for the quarterly sales 25th January 1910.

Tons.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	
9	2	0	1	East Indian.
5	17	2	19	Egyptian.
1	12	2	3	West Coast African.
1	2	0	1	Sea Horse Teeth.
17	14	0	24	

Deliveries since October auctions, 69 tons.

Market locally is maintained but demand is not brisk. This week London brokers offered B. and C. Hollows Round Hard at £67-15 and we learn of 5 cwts having been sold by a firm at £67-5 and No. 1 centres No. 3 to 6 were sold at £69. Ivory centres Round Hard were offered at £72, both prices being too prohibitive it did not result in business.

Ivory quotations received from Hale and Son.

No. 1 Centres hard round	No. 3 to 6	...£ 66-10
No. 2 do.	No. 7 to 9	...£ 67/10
X centres hard round		...£ 64
Soft centres round		...£ 78
Soft X centres		...£ 72
Soft X flat centres		...£ 70
No. 1 centres hard flat	No. 3 to 6	...£ 62
No. 2 centres hard flat	No. 7 to 9	...£ 65
Bangle Hollows B and C hard round		...£ 64-10
" D "		...£ 61
" " flat B }	C }	...£ 49-10
" " " D		...£ 47-10
" Hard or Soft A £ 70 soft, hard		£ 68
" " B £ 66 "		£ 66
C hard or soft		...£ 60
D do.		...£ 40-15
E do.		...£ 38
Ball Points		...£ 43

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

NAMES.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.				
Bank of Bombay	500	500	18 p.c.	1502½
Bank of India	100	50	6 "	66
Bank of Bengal	500	500	13 "	1490
Bank of Madras.....	500	500	10 "	1250
Bank of Burmah	100	100		113
The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld.....	100	10		10
Specie Bank	100	50		53
Alliance Bank of Simla Ld.	100	100		250
Punjab National Bank...	100	100		120
People's Bank of India...	50	30		38
EXCHANGE BANK.				
Chartered Bank.....	£20	£20	14 p.c.	£60
Mercantile Bank	£25	£12½	6 "	£17½
Do.	25	12	6 "	£17
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	$125	$125	£2	£91 1-4
Ld.	£25	£25	12 p.c.	630

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad-Prantej Rail way	500	500	8 p.c.	587½
Amritsar-Patty	100	100	5 "	117
Sindh Light Railway Ld	100	100		104
Tapti-Valley Railway Co	500	500	4 "	435
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	100	6 "	117

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES

Alok Ashdown & Co....	100	100	6 p.c.	282
All India Ut. Co. Ld.....	100	20	...	12
Bamankna	10	10	...	9½
Back Bay Bath	50	50	6 p.c.	36
Badham Pile	100	100	...	132
Baroda Tram. Co	100	100	4 p.c.	Par
Bombay Burmah T Corpn	125	125	15 p.c.	430
Bombay Electric S. and T. Co. Ld. .....O.	£10	£10	6 p.c.	96
do. do. P.	£10	£10	...	151
Bombay Ice Mfg.	100	100	...	20
Bombay Flour Mill	500	500	40	1000
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	...	500
Bombay S. N. Co. .....O	250	250	10	317½
do. do. P.	250	250	6	275
Central I. M. Co., Ld. ...	100	100	35	342
Delhi Flour.....	200	200	10	130
Empress of I. L. A.....	500	50	18 p.c.	120
John Roberts and Co. ...	100	100	10	200
Josts Fans Supply Co ...	100	50	6	60
Kemp and Co.....	200	175	10½	180
Karachi Landing	200	75	12	...
Marcks and Co

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, DECEMBER 10.

THE PRINCE AND AFRICA.

According to a message from Capetown, arrangements are well advanced for the visit of the Prince of Wales to South Africa. He is expected to leave England next September and will open the Union Parliament about the end of October. Pleasure will be mixed with business, for the Prince will go up country on a shooting trip as soon as he arrives in South Africa. This programme suggests two things—first the importance of Royalty to Greater Britain; next the growing importance of South Africa to sportsmen of all sorts and conditions. The day seems to be approaching when no sportsman who really values himself will be able to neglect South Africa. Mr. Roosevelt's exploits have already shown the way to many, and when the Prince of Wales has emulated the feats of the ex-President, South Africa must become really fashionable as a resort for sportsmen and tourits, But, of course, the graver value of the visit will be its effect on the general life of the country. A royal visit calls forth all the loyalty of a British land It does more good, perhaps, than a score of conferences, beneficial as those may be. With the closer knitting of the Colonies to the Motherland the call on members of the Royal Family from the newer lands will become increasingly insistent. In the future a Prince of the Blood may have to spend a large part of his days in travel.

ART IN THE COLONIES.

One of the most welcome features of the proposed Empire festival at the Crystal Palace next year is to be an exhibition of the work of Colonial artists. We shall then, we hope, really be able to judge whether the Colonies are quite such inartistic places as they are made out to be by superior people in this country. It is an interesting question how far the age, that is to say the tradition and history of a country, forms the highest source of inspiration to an artist, and to what extent a painter in a new country is handicapped. It is true that those Colonial artists who exhibit in the London galleries seem to show little or no traces of local influence. Their traditions are those of London or Paris or Munich, and their inspiration is usually drawn from no other sources than those of the artist born within the sound of Bow bells. At the same time there is already a movement in progress —at least in Canada—which may result in an indigenous art. And Australia, with her wonderful atmosphere and desolate bush scenery, merely awaits the man of genius who will express her fascinating individuality. In the "Daily Telegraph" the Earl of Plymouth points out how true it is that art may be a potent factor in the welding of social and Imperial bonds, and expresses the hope, which we all may share, that we people at home would be doing a real service to the Colonies by bringing their artists and our critics into closer touch.

SAVING OUR BOYS.

An Order in Council has been promulgated for the establishment in London of the six Juvenile Courts ordered by the Childrens Act of 1908. Henceforth a separate room to which the public will not be admitted, will be set apart for the trial of the boy under sixteen who robs the orchards of Stepney and Mile End or fires a pocket pistol at his brother hooligan. It is a logical sequel to the new idea of justice as an agent for reforming criminals and building them up into decent members of society. Too much, it must be confessed, we have in the past gone on the principle of insisting like Shylock on our pound of flesh, with the result that we have made it extremely difficult for the young criminal, whom thoughtlessness hunger or bad companions have placed on the slippery slope ever to recover his footing. We build great hopes on the new departure. Just as the Borstal system after only nine years of working has already struck off two-thirds of juvenile crime; just as the reformatory system initiated by that excellent Conservative peer, Lord Norton, resulted in concerting the riff-raff of the streets into landowners and magistrates in the Colonies, so we are convinced that this Childrens Act, taken in conjunction with the new probationary system, will prevent our hot-headed youth from being hardened into criminals, and will help to turn them into fine supports of their country.

SLOW-FOOTED JUSTICE.

The Joint Committee of Lords and Commons appointed to consider the congested condition of the High Court has issued its report, in which it is suggested that two judges shall be added experimentally, and that "certain reforms for the better organisation of business in London and on Circuit should be considered." It is to be hoped that these rather timid recommendations will meet the difficulty, but there is an air of "tinkering" about them which will hardly satisfy the provinces. Outside London considerable irritation is caused by the fact that the whole system of law is alleged to be arranged for the convenience of the Metropolis, and there is a general impression that changes far more radical than those now suggested are needed. However, it may be contended that the Committee was right to begin the experiments in a mild way. Committees stand for compromise, and it will be time enough to criticise this one when the effect of its labours is seen.

SOLDIERS AS CIVILIANS.

Lord George Hamilton appeals to the public on behalf of the Association for Employment of Reserve and Discharged Soldiers. He draws attention to a circumstance which aggravates the difficulties of the old soldier's position and of the attempts of the Association to help him. Owing to the exigencies of service abroad it is necessary to bring home time-expired men in cool weather. The result is that, from October to May, when work is most scarce, some 7,200 soldiers are landed either for discharge or transfer to the Army Reserve. This gives an average of 1,200 a month, and the offices of the Association are flooded with applicants for work. All are men of good character, as those with indifferent records are not registered; and, as Lord George Hamilton points out an Army character does not refer only to a few hours a day on certain days of the week, but to twenty-four hours of the day for every day. As to the capacities of the men for civil employment, the warrant and non-commissioned officers are equal to posts of responsibility and trust, while the others are suitable for grooms, clerks, chauffeurs, carmen, uniform and warehouse porters, etc. The discharged soldier is, in fact, a more capable man than he used to be in the old days, though a good deal may have to be done before he inevitably emerges from the Army with a good trade in his fingers.

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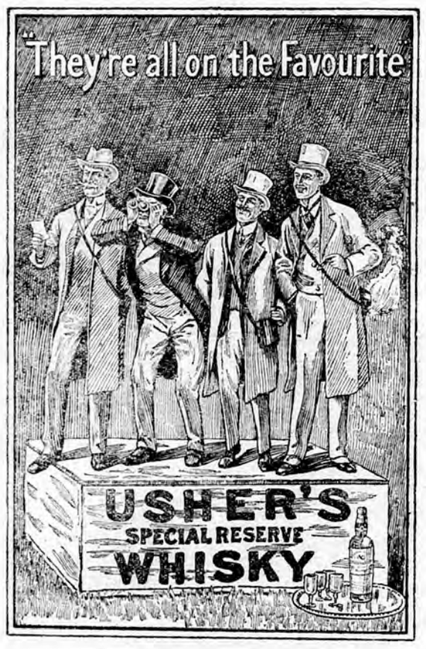

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Grandfather
Chiming Pendulum
Weight Clock.

Height 7 feet 6 inches.

THE DIAL SHOWS THE PHASES OF THE MOON AND STARS, and the numerals are brought into relief by a Silvered Circle which also distinguishes the Seconds.

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is constructed throughout on the most approved English methods and of the best material procurable. Chimes the quarters on 8 sweet toned ¾ inch tubes and the hours on a melodious sounding gong.

By moving a small indicator on the dial the clock can be made silent or to chime on 4 tubes only.

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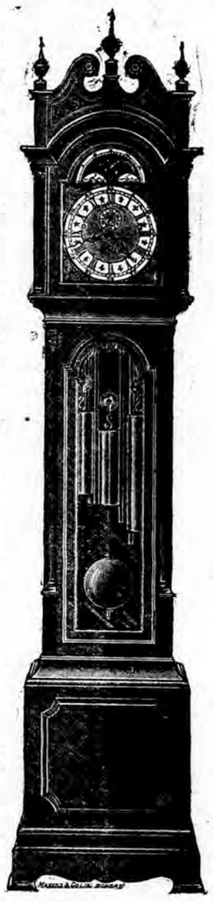

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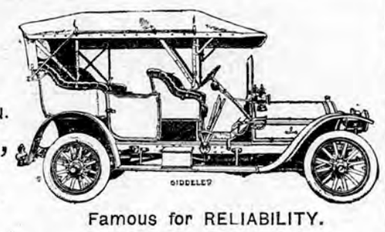

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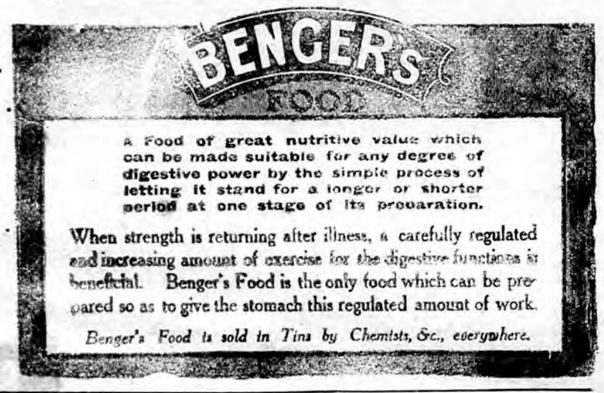

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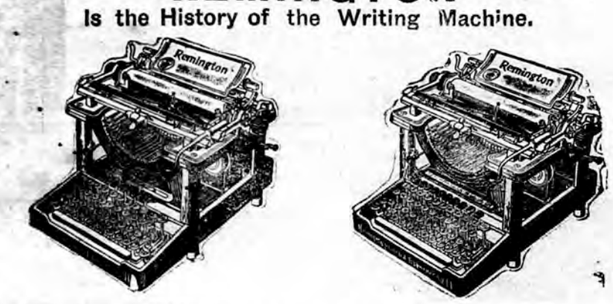

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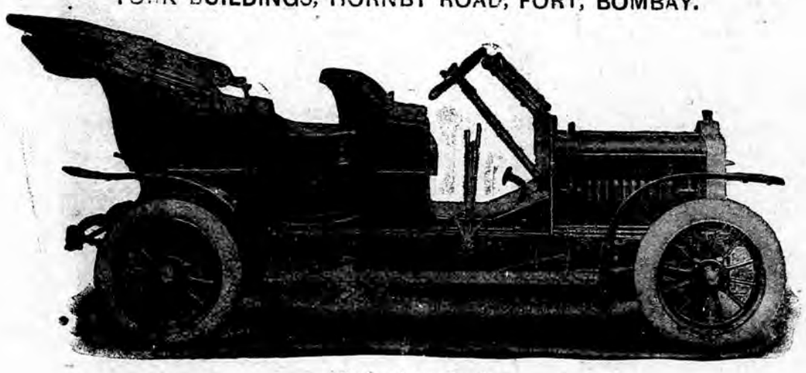

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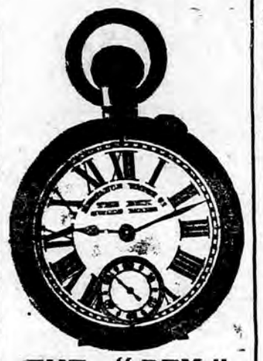

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In Nickel Silver case, Open face 9
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,, Sterling Silver ,, ,, ,, ... 16
,, ,, ,, ,, Hunter 18
,, ,, ,, ,, Half Hunter 20

Medium Size.
In Nickel Silver case, Open face 10
,, Black oxidised steel ,, ,, ... 11
,, Sterling Silver ,, ,, ,, ... 16
,, ,, ,, ,, Hunting 18
,, ,, ,, ,, Half Hunting 20

Small Size.
In Nickel Silver case, Open face 11
,, Black oxidised steel ,, ,, ... 12
,, Sterling Silver ,, ,, ,, ... 16
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, Hunting ... 19
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, Half Hunting... 20

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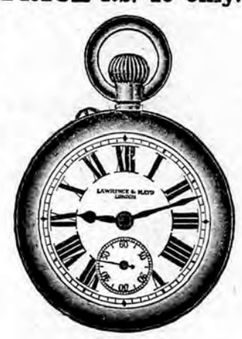

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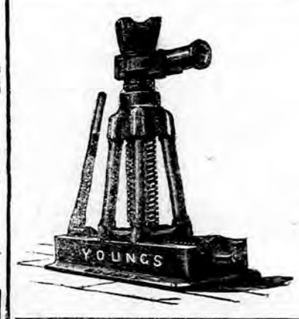

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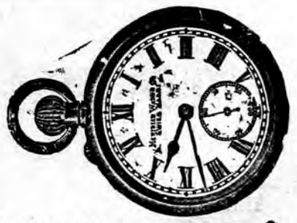

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